The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

The Dark Side of Beecher's Character.

Mr. Beach's Appeal to the Jury.

NEW YORK, June 17, 1875.

Mr. Beach to-day continued his argument for the prosecution in the Tilton-Beecher case, before an immense throng. He referred to the session of the Congregational Council and criticised the letter of Beecher to Moulton, in which he spoke of Dr. Storrs' address before the quasi judicial body. What was Beecher's motive for denouncing this gentleman? He was a friend of Beecher's of twenty-five years' standing, and a brilliant writer—a man to whom people came in their troubles for sympathy, and a Christian clergyman most eminent in his profession. On the night of the 30th of December, 1870, Beecher learned that Tilton had induced his wife to make a charge against him (Beecher), a charge disgraceful to the law of God and society, and yet Beecher comes to Tilton and tears with him the highest admiration of the woman, and teaching her that she was noble and magnanimous, and this man—a high priest of the Lord—is bound to rebuke sin and resent a false and awful charge.

Beecher Eulogizes Tilton.

Beecher took this man to his own bosom and eulogized him in his paper, the *Christian Union*. How long would the Christian minister have severed if this man, pastor of the greatest church in the world, was allowed to take to his breast this liar and conspirator? According to the theory of the defense, when the *Golden Age* was established Beecher contributed $5,000 towards spreading corruption throughout the world. The jury might be deluded by the dignity of the defendant, and they might think he was too needful to the cause of God to be fearlessly judged. But not thus would be the judgment of Him who judges the thoughts of hearts.

The counsel then spoke of

Beecher's Public Career

as a minister, orator, writer, and statesman—a very Yorick at the dinner table, and said that the jury were asked to believe that this man was so simple that he could not defend his own character from attacks. Tilton, Moulton and Mrs. Moulton all stated that he was charged with adultery, and by word and actions admitted the charge. This man had sinned at the altar and had desecrated his priestly robes.

Beecher's Advice to Mrs. Tilton.

Referring to the advice of Beecher to Mrs. Tilton with regard to a separation, the counsel said: Why was it that if the wife desired a separation, and Henry Ward Beecher advised it through 1871, '72, '73, and '74, this wife remained true to her allegiance? Beecher saw such a disquietude in the house of Tilton that his gentle soul was suffering the torments of the damned. He was standing on the ragged edge of remorse and despair. What form did the jury attach to the circumstance that from Dec. 30, 1870, up to the sitting of the investigating committee Beecher had been acting in concert with Tilton and Moulton to suppress all whisperings of this scandal? What did they think of Beecher's letter in June, 1873, to Moulton, speaking of stultifying devices by which they saved themselves? Why was Beecher silent so long if he was conscious of his innocence? If innocent, and he had not taken the dishonored fugitive from her home, Mrs. Tilton would have to-day been there, purified and redeemed from all reproach and stain upon her character? What harm would the investigation have done if these things told by Beecher were true? The jury must reconcile these things. No matter if Henry Ward Beecher stood in the way.

Justice Must Not Swerve

one jot or title out of her path, and the laws of justice must be fearlessly executed. Beecher's recommendation of the "policy of silence" and his persistence in that course were wholly inconsistent with his plea of innocence. Beecher deliberately practiced deception, and was an accomplice in a system of lies to protect Mr. and Mrs. Tilton and to save himself. The jury were to consider whether these things were consistent with the character of an innocent and maligned individual. Could the jury believe that Beecher, before he appeared on the stand as a witness, so

Jocund and Gay,

had a hardened apretix nature. Beecher says in his letter "God would take care of him." What did he want God's care for if he was innocent and was preparing the document which was to clear his character from every accusation? With such a man as Theodore Tilton there was no salvation to be expected. What was there to save Beecher from? "I have a strong feeling, and it brings peace with it that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon." And this was the feeling of a noble gentleman, encompassed by doubts and fears, who thought that at last he could justify himself by standing up and declaring himself innocent before the world. How idle the talk that this letter was a challenge and that this man decided to separate himself from his partnership to fight against these accusations. What cause was there for resigning when Plymouth church believed in your innocence, and you said you held it in the palm of your hand? All its members believed in you, and if you were going to send out a statement of your innocence, what fitter place than to issue it from the Plymouth pulpit? Was there a member of that congregation that would dispute your word, and was there

A Hard and Bold Disbeliever

in the church who would doubt your word that you would resign—strip off his strongest and brightest armor and for the purpose of the contest. Ah, no! If he contemplated a statement which should clear his honor, well and good, but if it was the truth, there was no need for Beecher to resign from the citadel of his strength. But when the next day he published a card exonerating Tilton in the eyes of the public, he did not contemplate this contest, for he would not have armed his adversary for the coming conflict on the following day, resumed the policy of silence, and continued in in his efforts to suppress the scandal until at last there was no concealment to be further had, and he had adopted the course which he pursued before the investigating committee.

The Court here took recess.

A Gloomy Letter.

After the recess Mr. Beach continued his address, and said there was one statement in this letter of June 1, 1873, which had excited much comment. This was Beecher's declaration that he would write a statement which would bear the light of the Judgment Day. This was in accordance with the whole tone of the letter, which was full of sorrow, depression and gloomy forecast. Did this mean innocence or a broken spirit resulting from the consciousness of a crime which it was hopeless to conceal?

The counsel then argued against the idea that because a man, even a Christian pastor, had been guilty of sin he could not be reinstated when purified by repentance and confession.

Referring again to

The Letter of Contrition

Mr. Beach compared the expression of Beecher that Mrs. Tilton was sinned against, not sinning, to the declaration of the meanest Roberynon in the "Heart of Mid Lothian," that Effie Deans was "guiltless of all but creating a villain."

Letter from Moulton to Beecher.

Referring to a letter from Moulton to Beecher in which the former said the accused could stand if the whole case were published to-morrow, he argued that Moulton meant repentance and confession could wipe out Beecher's guilt and enable him to retain his position as the head of Plymouth church. He appealed to those members of the jury who had approached the confessional if the glory and peace of forgiveness did not compensate for the humiliation of confession. If the idea of suicide had not been broached by Beecher, why did Moulton endeavor to discourage him in this letter from going whining into heaven as showing a selfish faith in God?

The counsel here entered into an eloquent defense of Mr. Moulton. He read the short statement which Moulton submitted to the investigating committee, and said: Was not Moulton, in devising means to suppress this whole scandal, acting in the interests of public morality, and would not every man have been gratified if he had succeeded? What had Moulton done to deserve the scorn and contumely of Henry Ward Beecher? Suppose he was the unprincipled knave he is represented to be, a heathen, and thoroughly bad in all his qualities, why was it that when Tracy had got Tilton at the bottom of

An Abysmal Depth,

which only the imagination of Tracy could reach, and had obtained Mrs. Morse and had Bessie Turner as a flying scout—why did not Moulton then desert Tilton and join Beecher? If Moulton was a soldier of fortune he would have followed the trail of profit and dangled at the ends of a bag of gold. But these epithets and denunciations of the counsel's learned friends would not crush him, and however faulty he might be, he was true to his honor and friendship, and all the power of Beecher and his minions would not prevail against him.

Mr. Fullerton stated here, at ten minutes to four, that his learned friend would rest for the day, as he did not desire to enter upon a new topic of his argument.

Judge Neilson concurred, and stated that the jury did not desire to sit to-morrow, and he was ill himself, and would suggest that the Court and jury should have a day's intermission. This was agreed to by the counsel, and the Court then adjourned until Monday morning next.

PHILADELPHIA.

Proceedings of the National Board of Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The members of the National Board of Trade this morning proceeded in a body to the Masonic Temple, where they were received by Grand Tyler Sir Harrison G. Clark, who escorted them through the building.

The regular proceedings were opened at ten o'clock.

The Bunker Hill Celebration.

Mr. Holden, of Milwaukee, rose to a question of privilege. He stated that thirty-two years ago to-day he had the privilege of being in Boston, where he witnessed the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The speaker's heart was with the celebration in Boston to-day, and therefore he offered the following sentiment:

"The National Board of Trade, in session at Philadelphia, pauses in its consideration of questions relating to the commercial and industrial interests of our common country, and begs to offer to Boston, to Massachusetts, and to the nation at large, its expression of patriotic fervor, its love and devotion to the national life, and its earnest hope that those liberties which the blood of Bunker Hill helped to establish may never be abridged."

Carried unanimously.

Postage Rates.

Mr. Henry reported a resolution that the National Board of Trade memorialize Congress to restore the law regulating rates of postage to its former status. Adopted.

Specie Payments.

Mr. Stranahan moved for a reconsideration of the vote by which the subject of specie payments was postponed yesterday, which was carried, and Mr. Windsor, of Philadelphia, offered the following:

Resolved, That the present time, when the commercial indebtedness is small, prices of commodities low, and currency so excessive that large amounts of it are lying idle, presents a favorable opportunity for the institution of measures to restore specie payments.

Resolved, That such payment cannot be restored and maintained so long as a paper currency exists which can be used in legal payments instead of specie.

Resolved, That this National Board of Trade, therefore, prays Congress to withdraw from circulation and cancel the United States legal tender notes by instituting measures for that purpose at its next session.

Mr. Holden offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade expresses its sense of satisfaction that Congress has fixed a day for the resumption of specie payment, but that it cannot withhold its expression of concern that no well considered methods have been adopted for the execution of the measure, and begs of Congress to place at the earliest period possible means in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury for the execution of the law providing for resumption at the time named.

This resolution caused some discussion, and finally was offered by its author as a substitute for Mr. Windsor's resolutions.

The previous question on the resolution was then called, and resulted in bringing it before the Board. A motion to lay on the table was lost. The question on the adoption of the resolution was then taken, and resulted in yeas 31, and nays 3.

A recess was here taken. At two o'clock the members of the Convention took carriages and were driven through the park to the Centennial buildings, which they inspected thoroughly, after which they were taken to Belmont Mansion, where a banquet was partaken of.

THE STORM.

Death by Lightning at Milford, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—During a storm at Milford, Ohio, this morning, a child of T. B. Elstun was killed and two daughters of E. Edwards severely burned by a stroke of lightning.

The Streets of Omaha Flooded.

OMAHA, June 17.—Another terrific wind, rain and hail storm set in here this evening at 5 o'clock. For hours the rain poured down in great sheets, flooding the entire plateau. The gutters were insufficient to carry the water off the streets, and the sidewalks were flooded. It is impossible to calculate the damage done. It must be very considerable. At least six inches of water in depth was running down the centre of Farnam street.

Terrible Hail Storm in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 17.—A terrible hail storm passed over the western part of Douglass county last night, destroying everything in its course. The hail was the size of walnuts, and so numerous that wagon loads could be shoveled up after the storm had passed. The amount of damage is not yet ascertained.

THE INDIANS.

Savages on the War Path—Troops Ordered to Kill all They Could.

OMAHA, NEB., June 17.—Telegraphic information was received at the head quarters of the Department of the Platte last evening that a war party of about seventy-five Indians was seen on the 15th, sixty miles south of Camp Robinson, supposed to be going south. The commanding officer Sidney was immediately ordered to hold his command in readiness to move at once, and as soon as he heard of the Indians to go for them at once with every available man he could put in the saddle and overtake and kill all he could; if any surrendered, to bring them in.

Philadelphia Raised to an Archiepiscopal See.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The Cathedral was crowded to-day on the occasion of conferring the pallium upon Bishop Wood, and raising the city to an Archiepiscopal See. A number of Archbishops and Bishops were present, including Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, the Bishop of Natchez, Quinlan of Mobile, Fitzgerald of Little Rock, and Abbot Wimmer, O. S. B., of Latrobe. Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburgh, was the celebrant of the mass. Archbishop Bailey conferred the pallium, after receiving it from the hands of the Papal Abligate. About three hundred clergymen were in the procession.

Union of Presbyterians in Canada.

MONTREAL, June 17.—The Presbyterian Church in Canada held its first business meeting yesterday as a united Church. Synods were formed and steps taken towards professing a general organization of the Anglican Church. The Dioceasn Synod passed the following resolution: "That this Synod has learned with pleasure that a union of the several Presbyterian churches of the Dominion has been happily effected, and would respectfully request metropolitan and convey to the united body its sincere congratulation."

BETHANY COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises—Meeting of the Alumni—A Discourse on Preaching.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BETHANY, Brooke Co., W. Va., June 15, 1875.

The thirty-fourth Commencement exercises of Bethany College are now being held. The business meeting of the Alumni Association was held this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, Prof. C. S. Loos, President of the Association, in the chair. Prof. Robert Graham, of Hocker Female College, Lexington, Ky., was elected orator for 1876, and Rev. Joseph King, of Allegheny city, of the class of 1855, was chosen lecturer. After the usual business of the Association was transacted, remarks personal and historical were made by Rev. F. J. Mellish, of Cincinnati, Rev. Jos. King, of Allegheny, George Davis, of Ravenna, Ohio, W. P. Aylesworth, of Angola, Indiana, Prof. Power and others. Bethany College has about five hundred alumni in nearly all the States of the Union, and Mr. Graham, of the Professor, the session just closing has been the most prosperous of the entire thirty-four. The number of students is 159. The alumni, at their meeting this afternoon, resolved to have a grand centennial reunion in 1876. The graduating class this year numbers seventeen. At eight o'clock this evening a large audience assembled in Alumni Hall, among whom were John Jacobs, Governor of the State, and Mr. Scott, State Senator from Ritchie county. The meeting was opened with prayer by W. K. Pendleton, LL. D., President of the College, after which a lecture was delivered by Rev. T. J. Melish, of the class of 1846, on the "Tongue of Fire," or "Sacred Eloquence." The elements of successful preaching were discussed among which were: 1st. Sufficient knowledge. 2d. Thorough preparation. 3d. Deep conviction of the truth. 4th. Earnestness, which is born of conviction. Finally, the greatest of all requisites for true preaching is unction from on high—the breath of the Divine Spirit. The lecture was a good one, and was listened to with marked attention by the congregation.

The orator of the day was Preston Player, Esq., of St. Louis, a step son of John Bell, of Tennessee, who was once candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Player graduated in 1865, and delivered an oration on the subject "How far the State should educate." The idea of free and universal education originated in New England, and for such education the State should provide by taxation.

Gov. John J. Jacobs, who is the guest of the President of the College, was introduced and spoke words of cheer and congratulation, which were loudly applauded.

Wednesday is "class day." The Board of Trustees meet in the morning, and in the afternoon an oration by E. V. Sollars, of Ohio, a poem by B. T. Williams, also of Ohio, and an essay on "Class Prophecy," by C. T. Carlton, of Texas. In the evening, the "American Literary Society" holds society exercises.

J. K.,

SECOND EDITION

BUNKER HILL.

The Centennial Celebration Yesterday.

Grand Review on Boston Common.

A Procession Ten Miles Long.

An Ovation to the Southern Soldiers.

Commemorative Services at the Monument.

Addresses by Distinguished Visitors.

BOSTON, June 17.—Few of the three hundred thousand inhabitants of Boston, or of the hundred thousand strangers who were quartered in the city last night, needed the clangor of the church bells or the thunder of the salutes of cannons to arouse them at sunrise to-day. The whole town was astir at early dawn, and the whistles of locomotives that brought heavily laden trains from the suburbs had already begun to resound across the causeways on the north and south of the city. All the freight business on all the railroads that enter the city was suspended to-day, and their passenger carrying capacity was taxed to the utmost.

Assembling of the Troops.

As early as eight o'clock some of the troops began to assemble on Boston Common in preparation for the great review of the entire body of active Massachusetts militia by Governor Gaston. The sidewalks, and even the carriage ways in all that neighborhood, were densely thronged.

The Decorations

of the Common and of all the surrounding streets were wonderfully effective—no Puritanical neutral tints of color. Balconies, flagstaffs, arches and pavilions were all resplendent with red, white and blue. The decorating of Washington street extension, from Corn Hill on toward the Charles river bridge, was as effective as that around the Commons. The entrance of the bridge was spanned with a due arch, and appropriate

Inscriptions

appeared there and at various places throughout Charlestown informing strangers of localities in their relation to the events of the battle. The arch is inscribed "Charles River. A British sloop of war lay in this river, and cannonaded Charlestown at Moulton's Point." There is an inscription pointing out the landing place of the British troops, and giving the hour of their disembarkation. The redoubt on Breed's Hill, where the monument stands, the line of a rail fence sloping to Mystic and the place on Bunker Hill on which an attempt was made to fortify, and which was abandoned in vain to rally the retreating Continentals, are all inscribed, and are marked out as distinctly as the changes in the levels of the ground and its occupation with buildings will allow.

The First Feature

of marked interest in this city proper was a grand review by Gov. Gaston and invited guests of the State and city of the entire body of militia, home and visiting, at the State House. Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler commanded.

The Review.

This was set for nine o'clock, but it was not till after eleven that the right of the procession was seen leaving the parade on the Common. A large stand was erected on the sidewalk in front of the State House, in which Governor Gaston, the Legislature and invited guests reviewed the troops. The State troops were well received but the genuine enthusiasm was reserved for the visiting soldiery. Especially the Philadelphia regiment and New York Seventh, the Maryland Fifth and Charleston Light Infantry. The Maryland regiment bore the elegant flag presented to them yesterday, and as it passed by the stand, with the Marine Band at its head, playing "Hail to the Chief," was greeted with three cheers, Gen. Hawley proposing them. The review lasted one hour and a half, and it is estimated that there were from fifteen to twenty thousand troops in line. The military division of the procession was over two hours in passing the State House, and was the finest display ever made by State militia.

Distinguished Guests.

Among the distinguished guests were members of the Diplomatic Corps, Vice President Wilson, Generals Sherman, Burnside and Hawley, the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, the Governors of numerous men and Senators from Maine and Massachusetts, the Governors of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Mississippi.

The formation of the grand procession was a work of great magnitude, and hardly a street of any account was without its section of the pageant in preparation. The streets through which the procession was to pass were roped off at the ends, and no vehicles were allowed in them during the entire day. At one o'clock the line was complete and

The March for Charlestown

began. The streets were one vast mass of people, and on Columbus avenue there were not less than 50,000 people. Such a sight has seldom been witnessed in the country and never before in this city. Every house on the avenue was decorated with flags, streamers, banners or appropriate mottos. The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded and manifested itself by cheers, the clapping of hands and waiving of handkerchiefs. Seats had been erected along the streets, and sufficient to accommodate thousands of persons, and the windows of houses were filled by ladies who manifested their enthusiasm by waving their handkerchiefs.

The Grand Column

was organized as follows: The Second brigade, Gen. Geo. A. Pearson commanding, had the right of the line, followed by the First and Third brigades, with invited visiting troops, who were received with rounds of applause at every point. The greeting was a perfect ovation. The next division comprised the city and State Governments, with their respective guests. Col. Charles E. Fuller's division was escorted by Massachusetts Commandery Loyal Legion, and consisted of carriages, with the orator and chaplain of the day, Justices of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, United States officers, various civil societies and veterans of 1812.

The Veterans.

The greatest interest was manifested in the Fourth, or veteran division, under the marshalship of Col. Thomas L. Livermore, as it contained all the old organizations, including ex-Confederates, toward whom everybody appeared desirous of showing the warmest attention. Nearly all the organizations in this division antedate the revolution. The Boston Ancients, having just celebrated their two hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary, having served under the old Colonial Governors, led the division. Immediately following were the guests to whom Bostonians desired to do the honors of a revived brotherhood—the Washington Light Infantry, S. C., and Norfolk Artillery. The Blues, of Norfolk, Va., were in line. The recognition all along the route from their entrance into Columbus avenue until their withdrawal with the other veteran organizations at Haymarket square was the most enthusiastic, and but for a change of position in the line from the advertised programme, the demonstrations over their appearance might have interrupted the progress of the procession. The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth divisions consisted of the Lexington Minute Men, cadets from various New England towns, Boston school regiments, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Catholic Total Abstinence Societies, the Order of United American Mechanics, and many other organizations. The Ninth division was made up wholly of

Representations of the Trade and Business

of the city, many leading mercantile houses and large mechanical establishments contributing cars and wagons laden with goods and implements. In many instances the processes were shown by men actually at work. There were altogether over 700 wagons, drawn by 2,000 horses. The brewers alone had 100 teams in line.

The procession was four hours and ten minutes passing a given point, and was estimated at ten miles in length. The decorations along the route were generally elaborate. The greatest private displays were made on Columbus avenue, where were also stands for school children, Chester Park, Washington and Tremont streets, yet much was done in the business section through which the procession passed. The public buildings, places of historic interest, the clubs and hotels on the line of march were tastefully faced with bunting, and there were bits of history inscribed upon some. The old State House, near the scene of the Boston massacre, the first contact with British troops, Faneuil Hall, the cradle of liberty, the old Christ Church from which a beacon light was hung that night that warned the country of the approach of the enemy, and the approach to the monument grounds were among these. Crossing the bridge into the old Charlestown district, the procession passed under

A Triumphal Arch

bearing the honored names of Prescott, Knowlton, Stark and Pomeroy, the heroes of Bunker Hill, and festoons of laurel were hung from pillars, on which were painted scenes of the battle. The City Hall in School street was faced with the portraits of Warren and Putnam, with the surroundings indicative of the part they bore in the initial strife.

In consequence of delay in starting the procession

The Commemorative Exercises

at the monument were begun at a much later hour than was intended. It was not until six o'clock that the large audience in the mammoth tent erected on the hill was called to order, and in consequence the exercises were curtailed to about one-sixth of the original programme. George Washington Warren presided, and introduced General Charles Devens, Jr., as orator of the day. The oration was confined to a graphic description of the battle and an eloquent appeal for the burial of all political animosities engendered by the late war.

Mr. Warren, President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, gave a historical sketch of the society, closing his remarks by introducing Gen. Sherman. In the course of his speech the General stated that to-day's pageant surpassed anything of the kind that had ever before been seen. While the review of his own army in Washington, at the close of the war exceeded it in numbers, yet it was lacking in many of the attractive features of to-day's procession, and besides there was a lack of spontaneous enthusiasm which characterized the entire march of to-day.

Succeeding Gen. Sherman, Governors Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, Beadle, of New Jersey, Ingersoll, of Connecticut, Dingly, of Maine, and Vice President Wilson made short addresses. Speaker Blaine and Senator Ferry were among the distinguished people present.

Darkness closed an abrupt termination of the exercises, and the audience was dismissed with a benediction.

The Number of Strangers in the City

during the day is estimated by parties competent to judge at between 300,000 and 350,000. About half of these depart to-night, nearly all the transportation facilities of the railroads having been massed in the city for that purpose. Long before the procession ended thousands of visitors rushed through the streets to the depots, where they found even standing room in the cars was not obtainable. Train after train was dispatched, and still the throng about the depots and filling all the avenues thereto seemed rather to increase than diminish. At a late hour many thousands, unable even to reach the depots, were compelled to postpone their departure until to-morrow.

Reception to Gen. Sherman.

This evening an informal reception given by the Massachusetts Commandery of the Royal Legion of the United States to Gen. Sherman at the Parker House was largely attended by distinguished guests and military visitors. The exercises were purely informal and exceedingly pleasant.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment was entertained at the Somerset Club. Various others of the military organizations are being entertained by social and political clubs of the city.

Illuminations.

At a late hour this evening the streets are thronged by crowds of people attracted by the brilliant illuminations of public buildings. The State House and City Hall are objective points, each presenting a brilliant spectacle of gas jets, transparencies and calcium lights. From each of the four portals of the Bunker Hill monument powerful calcium lights are displayed, reflecting their brightness far out upon the sea and adjacent country.

Various other public and private buildings are illuminated, and there is a general display of fireworks throughout the city. The celebration of to-day has far exceeded any anticipations that could have been formed.

POLITICAL.

Ohio Democratic State Convention.

COLUMBUS, June 17.—The Democratic State Convention to-day was one of the largest and most turbulent ever held in Ohio. Rufus P. Ranney, of Cleveland, was permanent President. The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, Wm. Allen, of Ross; Lieutenant Governor, Samuel F. Cary, of Hamilton; Supreme Judge, Thos. O. Ashburn, of Clermont; Auditor, E. M. Greene, of Shelby; Treasurer, Jno. Schreiner, of Meigs; Attorney General, Thomas Powell, of Delaware; Member of Board Public Works, Hugh Hagan, of Erie.

The following platform was adopted:

The Democratic party of Ohio, in State Convention assembled, proclaim the following propositions of political faith and action:

First. A sacred adherence to the principles of government declared and put in practical operation by the Fathers of the Republic.

Second. Opposition to aggressions by either department of the Government upon the functions of the others, and to the exercise by Federal authority of any of the powers reserved by the Constitution to the States respectively or the people.

Third. The protection of the Government to all citizens without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Fourth. That the President's services should be limited to one term, at a salary of $25,000 a year.

Fifth. Retrenchment and reform in every department of the Government, Federal, State, and local.

Sixth. No grants of land or money by the Government, or the use of its credit to railroad, steamship or other companies.

Seventh. The preservation of the remnant of the public lands for the benefit of citizens of the United States and foreign emigrants who have declared their intention to become such, who will occupy and cultivate the same.

Eighth. That the contraction of the currency heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed byit with a view to the forced resumption of specie payment, has already brought disaster to the business of the country, and threatens it with general bankruptcy and ruin. We demand that this policy be abandoned, and that the volume of the currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the regulation of legal tenders to par with gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them.

Ninth. That the policy already initiated by the Republican party of abolishing legal tenders and giving National banks the power to furnish all the currency will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly, and thereby increase the power of the few to oppress the people without any compensating advantage, and that we oppose this policy. We demand that all the National bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired and legal tenders be issued in their place.

Tenth. That the public interest demands that the Government should cease to discriminate in its currency, and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin, and that we favor the payment of at least one-half of the coupons in legal tenders.

Eleventh. The extinction of the present national banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit only, under such regulations as the States may respectively prescribe, and no paper currency, except such as may be issued directly by or under the faith of the General Government.

Twelfth. A tariff for the sole purpose of revenue.

Thirteenth. We favor the complete separation of Church and State, religious independence and absolute freedom of opinion, equal and exact justice to all religious societies, and purely secular education at the expense of the taxpayer, without the interference of, or control by any sect, directly or indirectly, or the appropriation of the public school fund. In view of the admirable provisions of our State Constitution upon these subjects, which are the fruit of the energy and wisdom of the Democratic party, we denounce the Republican platform as an insult to the intelligence of the people of Ohio and a base appeal to sectarian prejudices.

Fourteenth. That we are opposed to the passage of what are called sumptuary laws, or any interference with the social habits or customs not in themselves criminal, and we reprobate any espionage by one class of citizens upon another under any pretence whatever.

With this declaration of principles and policy, we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditure and profligate waste of the people's money, for their oppressive, unjust, defective system of finance and taxation, for their continued system of tyranny and cruelty to the Southern States of the Union, for the squandering of the public lands, for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office at home and abroad, and for their general mismanagement of the Government, and we cordially invite all men, without regard to past party associations, to co-operate with us in expelling them from power and in securing such an administration of public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the republic.

The Failures in Canada.

MONTREAL, June 17.—It is understood that the investigation into the affairs of the Jaques Cartier Bank is satisfactory, and arrangements will be made to enable the bank to resume.

QUEBEC, June 17.—The bank managers have decided to assist the firm of Benson, Bennet & Co. to enable them to continue business.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Commercial Crisis in Great Britain.

The French University Education Bill Passed.

FRANCE.

The Education Bill.

PARIS, June 17.—The Assembly defeated the education bill. By a majority of fifty-four an amendment was adopted providing that degrees be awarded by a Board of Examiners consisting equally of State and free professors. This is considered as a victory for the Ultramontanes, as the free professors are clericals.

LONDON, June 17.—The *Times* says the French University Education bill as amended, makes changes of immense importance. It gives the death blow to a system of education despotism under which a secular and often sceptical body has hitherto shaped the higher teaching of young men who filled the professional chairs and made the laws of the country.

PARIS, June 17.—The Assembly to-day finally passed the University Education bill.

The Philadelphia Exhibition.

A meeting was held to-night, which was largely attended, to promote the exhibition of French products at the United States Centennial Exposition. Gen. Sickles and Marshal Chalbert made speeches. Resolutions were adopted in favor of taking all possible measures to secure worthy representation of France at Philadelphia in 1876.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Commercial Crisis.

LONDON, June 17.—Malcolm, Hudson & Co., financial agents of the Japanese Government, and A. Gonzoles & Co., have suspended, and other failures are expected.

LONDON, June 17.—The following failures of city concerns are announced: Young, Borthwick & Co., John Anderson & Co., and J. C. Foulie. The liabilities of Young, Borthwick & Co. are stated to be $12,500,000, and those of John Anderson & Co. 81,000. J. C. Foulie's liabilities are not yet given.

LONDON, June 17.—Messrs. Westhead & Co., of Manchester, have failed, with liabilities of $1,000,000. The failure is also announced of John Strachan & Co., East India merchants, Bishopsgate street, liabilities $1,000,000, and of Henry Adamson & Sons, ship and insurance brokers, Mark Lane, liabilities not given. It is understood that further suspensions will be announced to-morrow, including an important house.

GERMANY.

The Conquered Provinces.

STRASBOURG, June 17.—The Governor of Alsace and Lorraine to-day opened the session of the provincial committee. He declared that the beneficial influence of the committee was increased the more thoroughly the principle of decentralization was adhered to that the interests of the province were indissolubly bound to those of the German empire.

CHICAGO.

Fatal Explosion in a Stone Quarry—The New Custom House Building—Decision in a Railroad Suit.

CHICAGO, June 17.—As four workmen in a stone quarry and lime kiln this afternoon were removing a blast of powder which had been laid yesterday, and which failed to explode, the powder accidently exploded. A terrible and fatal explosion took place. Peter Watch and James Brophy were terribly mangled and killed on the spot. The body of Brophy was torn off and carried a long distance through the air. Lindsay Brendle was badly injured, and died while on the way to the hospital. John Ready, the other workman, died in the hospital at nine o'clock this evening. The deceased all have families and are old miners. The powder would not have exploded had the men used the customary precaution of wetting the powder before attempting to remove the charge.

Mullett, the former Supervising Architect of the Treasury, arrived in this city to-day, and made an examination of the New Custom House building. He stated to reporters that the building was in as good a condition as it has been represented, that the cracks were entirely on the surface and not to exceed $5,000 for a few hundred dollars all the damage that has been done by the winter's frosts could be remedied obviated. The stone used was Haskell's, of the finest quality, and most suitable for the work.

Judge Drummond to-day delivered a long opinion on the exceptions to the master's report in the case of the Union Trust Company of New York against the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. Many questions for decision were as to the priority of the first mortgage bondholders and the second mortgage holders of the road was covered by the first mortgage. The objections to the master's report were in the main overruled, and the Court held that the mortgage of June, 1868, was a security for the first issue of bonds on all the roads north of a point on the main line as ultimately constructed, and that this mortgage constituted a lien on the property for the payment of said bonds; also that the last mortgage, of October, 1868, given for the security of all bonds issued, covered the first issue as well as the second, and therefore gave the bondholders double security.

SPORTING NEWS.

Jerome Park Races.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The free handicap sweepstakes, one mile and a quarter, were won by Survivor, Willie Burke second, Carriboo third; time 2:15¼. The second race, dash of one mile and three quarters, was won by Madge, Vinaigrette second; time 3:08¾. The Woodburn stakes for four year olds, two and a half miles, were won by Aaron Pennington, Reform second, Grinstead third; time 4:36¾. The fourth race, one mile and a half dash, was won by Scratch, Joe Cerus second, D'Artagnon third; time 2:42¾. The last race, free handicap sweepstakes, one mile and three quarters, was won by Galway, Shylock second, Donnybrook third; time 3:07.

Shooting Match at Dublin.

DUBLIN, June 17.—A shooting match for the Dublin Rifle Club's long range challenge cup, in which the American riflemen participated, took place at Dollymount today. The following are the scores:

Irishmen—Rigby, 135; Hamilton, 132; J. Rigby, 123; Pollock, 121; Miller, 113; and Johnston, 119.

Americans—Fulton, 131; Bodine, 129; Dakin, 127; Gildersleeve, 123; Coleman, 113; and Bruce, 117.

Total score—Irishmen, 745; Americans, 730.

The match was won by Rigby. The shooting to-day is regarded here as showing the comparative superiority of the Americans, considering that the match was mainly for practice and that this was their first visit to the scene of the coming contest.

The Races at Jackson, Mich.

DETROIT, MICH., June 17.—The attendance at the races at Jackson is increasing each day. Fully 6,000 persons were present to-day. In the 2:30 race there were nine starters, Maamonie taking the first money, and Frank Rewes, of Nashville, the second; time 2:29, 2:31¾ and 2:31¼. The 2:27 race was won by Molsey, of Alabama, taking the last three heats, Mollie Morris second; time 2:27¾, 2:27¼, 2:27½ and 2:27½.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 17, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather
7 A. M.	29.952	55	86	Calm.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.771	83	39	S. W.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.815	69	69	S. E.	Lt. rain.

Mean Barometer, 29.839.
Mean Thermometer, 66.
Highest Thermometer, 85.
Lowest Thermometer, 51.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle and Eastern States and lower lakes, stationary or falling barometer, stationary temperature, southeast to northeast winds, generally cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain, clearing in the afternoon.

The Estey Cottage Organ

has now been manufactured over twenty-nine years, and the same genius that has brought it up to its present eminence as the great leading organ of the world, is embodied in the long headed, keen eyed, Jacob Estey, senior member of the firm; and although his hair is as white as the driven snow, his long powerful frame, as mounted by a long head, is as active and energetic in the management of his immense business as a young man of thirty, while his genius and inspiration for the development of the organ that bears his name seems to gather strength and freshness with advancing years.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Suevia, at New York; steamer Switzerland, at Antwerp; steamer Great Western, at Bristol,

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The session of the Italian Chamber of Deputies has been prorogued.

—The Ohio Valley Unitarian Conference met at Indianapolis on Tuesday.

—Senor Sagasta and his principal supporter have professed fealty to King Alfonso.

—The revenue agent at Manilowac, Wis., captured an illicit still in full blast, which was run by an old woman.

—At Indianapolis, on Thursday morning, Jerry Monroe (colored) murdered his wife in cold blood by beating out her brains with a monkey wrench.

—The factory of the Ancaster Knitting Company, at Ancaster, Canada, was burned last Wednesday night. Loss $150,000. Two hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

—General N. D. Grover, the oldest Mason in Indiana, died at his residence in Logansport on Thursday afternoon. He is the last surviving member of the first Grand Lodge of that State. He was eighty-two years old.

—By direction of the President, the name of Gen. A. G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, has been substituted for that of Col. Jas. R. Briene, and the name of W. H. Ashley, of Nebraska, added to the Sioux Commission.

—An interview with Gen. Don Carlos Buell at Louisville as to certain strictures made upon his operations in Kentucky and Tennessee by General Sherman has created a decided sensation among those interested in the facts involved.

—On the Northern Pacific Railroad the regular train on the West Dakota division ran off the track on Wednesday, killing Fitzpatrick, road-master, and Chas. Sanders, an old employe of the road. No passengers were hurt.

—Reports from various sections of Nebraska show that the grasshoppers continue their flight to the northwest in immense numbers. They have alighted and done considerable damage near West Point, North Bend, and a few other points.

—J. Mallon & Phelan, grain dealers, of Milwaukee, who have sold largely to distilleries, reported to Supervisor Hedrich that two strangers entered their office and carried off their books. This is the seventh establish

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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T. P. MOUSTON.....D. S. FLEMING.
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KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 9⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117⅞.

THE brevity touching the Western University, in yesterday's issue, was incorrect in several particulars. It was William Thaw who offered $100,000. The statement was not made that the majority of the faculty were Presbyterians, and the $40,000 asked for was simply to found a Chair. The same request is extended to all other denominations, as the University does not seek to be in the interest of any one denomination.

THE French University Education bill is eulogized as a great reform in the methods of education in that country. We have not seen a synopsis of the bill, but any change, in that country, is for the better. The whole educational system of France is either Catholicised, or controled by persons of the Roman class. We take it, the bill aims to secularize education, and take it from under the control of Church influences. If such is the fact, the movement is undeniably reformatory and excellent.

ALLEN as leader of the Democracy of Ohio has a strong position in his party, and evidently scents the Presidency afar off. The old war horse does not propose to yield to the younger leader, Thurman, and, as affairs stand, has a better show for the Democratic Presidential nomination than has the Governor of New York. However, his prospects will largely depend on the success he has in the present race. We think that he will be beaten by Hays, and that his race for the Presidency will have this misfortune attending it.

THE signs of approaching change in the Treasurer's Department, at Washington, begin to be quite apparent. Mr. New has reached the city, and is in consultation with Mr. Spinner relative to the counting of the cash in the Treasury. This will be done before the old Treasurer retires, and will consume about ten days. It is, in our view, sad that the old gentleman who has spent so many years in his department should be retired; yet the exigencies of the public service are of first importance. The loss of $47,000 is an evidence that the time has come for sifting changes in that department.

THE large list of return emigrants that have sailed from New York for European ports has occasioned much speculation relative to the condition of business in the country generally. New York journals declare it to be moderately good, and those of the rest very bad. We do not think the situation at all brilliant, nor are the prospects good, so long as we urge our way toward specie payments. It is evident that business is depressed when laborers to the number of thousands weekly start for Europe. We need to lift business out of its present slough.

AN organization is reported to have been made in Philadelphia, looking to the development of the paper currency of the Government, at least to the extent of stopping the withdrawal of currency from circulation. It is claimed that since September, 1865, a vast sum of money has been withdrawn from circulation, and, as a result, business crippled and prosperity injured. We agree with the declarations made, so far as we have seen them, but hope that it will not develop into a new political organization. The Republican party ought to adopt sentiments of this general character.

THE example of England in slowly reducing her public debt, has been used as a reason why this country should adopt the same policy. But France, last year applied $30,000,000 to the reduction of her debt, and will apply $45,000,000 to the same purpose next year. The contrast is not agreeable to England, and much complaint is made over the fact. Yet the French peasantry are a careful, economical people, who are ever prepared to aid their Government in her financial needs. They think it good policy to pay their debts rapidly, and thus set an example that may be worthily followed.

THE Ohio Democrats are in full feather, arranging for their canvass, and mapping out their political future. They are, however, at variance on the monetary question, the disciples of Pendleton still holding to their unlimited greenback theory, and those of Thurman following hard money doctrines. The hard moneyites are in the ascendancy, as Allen is in affiliation with Thurman. The monetary issue promises to be so important in their view as to swallow all others. Of course Allen picks up the Gubernatorial nomination, and will stake all his Presidential chances on the result. Of all else, we speak elsewhere.

THE steady recurrence of failures in England, particularly among iron manufacturing firms, shows more clearly than could any description, the fearful pressure that is on the iron manufacturers of that country. There are indications, indeed, of a panic, as the result of successive failures. It is evident that each failure is more keenly felt than any preceding one, and the impression is that the financial interests of that country cannot bear many more such strains. Thus it is evident that we are not alone in the depression of industry under which we suffer. It applies to England, at least, as well as here.

THE miners' strike is over, and both parties are industriously engaged in counting the cost. This is put at $10,000,000,—lost in an attempt to rectify a difference of opinion by the arbitrary method of a strike, that not merely involved the refusal of certain parties to work, but to attempt to prevent others from work. The outcome is, the acceptance of work at exactly the rates that were offered months ago. Thus all the bad blood, suffering of families, debt and the privations it must occasion in the future were productive of no results beneficial to the miners. Could a more cogent reason than this be offered for some reasonable method of arbitration?

THE rumor is put forth that the President has privately declared for Morton as his successor, and will use his influence in behalf of his nomination. Of course it is made to do service in Morton's interest, be it true or false. We fully respect the abilities and services of Senator Morton, and recognize his right to be a Presidential candidate. But we strongly doubt the correctness of the rumor that the President will use his efforts to aid his nomination. The truth is, this question of a Presidential candidate is involved in much obscurity. The tendencies of the public mind are not very clearly indicated, and the events of the future will have much to do with the result. Morton is an able man, but not likely to be our Presidential candidate.

BONNER, of the New York *Ledger*, deals with President Grant's letter to Harry White after the following elevated and intellectual fashion: "Out upon the poor fool! Who does he imagine he is? Let the contempt of the whole great American people he has insulted cover him countless fathoms deep!" It is surprising how much circumstances have to do with editorial opinions, and the style in which they are uttered at times. A few years ago Bonner had wheedled Jesse Grant, father of the President, into writing letters to the *Ledger*, giving an account of Grant's early career. The President stopped it, and since then he has not done a right or just thing! Yet Bonner prides himself on his high moral tone.

WE ARE likely to hear of the grasshopper depredations in a new quarter, this year. It is said that within a few days fields of grain in Nebraska and Iowa have been destroyed, mainly within a belt of country a hundred miles wide on each side of the Missouri river. In many places the air is filled with them, flying with the wind, and in the sunlight looking like floating snowflakes. The young corn just sprouting has suffered most, but the farmers hope to repair much of the damage by replanting. Wheat and oats have also been injured, but only to a limited extent. In no county is it estimated that the loss will aggregate more than one-fourth of the growing crops, while the average loss will not amount to more than five per cent. Southwestern Iowa, Southeastern Dakota and Northwestern Nebraska seem to be the objective points of the migrating hordes, although changes of wind may drive them as far as Minnesota and Eastern Iowa, and perhaps into Illinois. The wide range of territory included in their flight inspires the hope that no serious damage will be done at any one point.

THE decision of the New York Court of Appeals in the Tweed case is variously treated by the press and lawyers. There are those who regard it as necessary under the peculiar laws of New York, and others who treat it as entirely wrong. The Judge who tried and sentenced Tweed, Davis, declares that the theory "that the power of the court was exhausted when one sentence was pronounced on one count of the indictment, and that the cumulative sentences were void," is entirely erroneous and absurd. At common law, both in England and this country, the rule is that several misdemeanors distinct in their character may be joined in a single indictment and verdicts rendered convicting the accused of each misdemeanor. Judge Davis thinks this is also the practice throughout all the States except, probably, Texas. It was on the same principle that the Tichborne claimant was sentenced. The Court has discretionary power to make all the terms run together. In some cases this will meet the ends of justice, but in the case of Tweed this principle would have been totally inadequate for this purpose. In passing sentence on Tweed Judge Davis says that he had steered the middle course. He had it in his power to sentence him for 50 years, according to the extreme limits of the law for each offense. On the other hand, it is said that O'Conor, and other able lawyers, clearly foresaw the result that has come, and hence were active, along with the Governor, to induce the Legislature to enact remedial laws, which would serve to prevent Tweed's escape. There is also much discussion over the practical effect of the decision. It is claimed that an indictment for felony hangs over him, and that the several civil suits for the recovery of stolen property will result in his being retained in prison. Thus the old man, who was so fawned upon in the days of his power, has a hard road before him at the last. If he could escape, as did Connolly and Sweeney, we imagine New York will applaud.

THE CELEBRATION YESTERDAY.

The historical remembrances resulting from the battle of Bunker Hill were fitly supplemented, yesterday, by the uses made of the celebration of that event. The occasion, as much as else, was used to cement the bonds of fraternity, and to re-establish kindly and sympathetic relations between the North and South. There were present delegations of soldiery from several States of the South, and these not merely fraternized with those of other States, but those from Maryland were at the pains to decorate the monument erected to the Massachusetts soldiers who fell in the war. It was a graceful apology for the discourtesy manifested by the city of Baltimore toward the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, as it was passing through that city on its way to Washington, at the outbreak of the war. This Fifth Maryland Regiment received a flag, presented by a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and its commander responded to the gift in fitting words. Thus the celebration was used to re-unite the several sections of the country, in kindly sympathy once more, just as the battle of Bunker Hill served to unite the Colonies in one accord, and to prepare them for concerted action and hope.

It now begins to be evident that the influence of our Centennial celebrations will be in every way worthy the fame they have already obtained. Their tendency is to unite in most cordial fellowship, all the widely scattered people of our common country. The spirit of the revolution will overshadow that of the rebellion, and the old flame will burn in all hearts alike. The fact that we are one people, united by ties which all regard as strongly binding, and by memories that are sacred, is being more and more recognized. There is a quiet plea, put forth more by action than by word, by our fellow-citizens of the South, that they be fully forgiven their great wrong, and cordially reinstated in the good graces and fellowship of the North. It is all the more deserving of consideration that it is delicately and carefully put forward. And we are glad to notice that this quiet but earnest appeal is being nobly responded to. What could be more appropriate and touching, or express more clearly in action, regret that the unfortunate attack on the Massachusetts regiment was made, than the placing of a shield of flowers on the tablet of those that fell? And the bestowment of a flag was the expression of return courtesy and forgiveness.

As a celebration simply, the display and ceremonies yesterday constituted a noble success. The deep interest of the people was shown in the vast attendance, which utterly overcrowded the facilities for entertainment. In the gatherings and parades, the displays and addresses—the civil and military features of the occasion—it was all that the most sanguine could desire. In the fact that military companies and private citizens came from long distances, and in such vast numbers, we have an idea of what the Centennial celebration will be. If the facilities for entertainment in Boston were entirely overborne, we can imagine the strain that will come upon Philadelphia. From near and far the people will gather to Philadelphia, while the military display will be one of the finest we have ever seen. It is evident, thus, that all Centennial enterprises will be largely patronized by the people. It also illustrates that the old fire and enthusiasm for liberty still exists among our people. The display was, of course, a source of attraction; but the idea that lay beneath,—of liberty, secured by sacrifice and suffering,—was the stronger motive, and wielded the largest attractive power. Thus will it be till the great Centennial event shall come and pass.

ANOTHER declaration of independence, antedating Mr. Jefferson's by two weeks, has turned up in Kentucky. What purports to be the original document in the possession of Colonel John Mason Brown, of Louisville, who received it from the venerable Colonel George Hancock, to whom it was presented many years ago by a relative, a son of Patrick Lockhart, who was secretary of the Virginia convention. It bears date June 20, 1776, and purports to be a declaration of the settlers on "Kentucke (or Louisa)" River against the right of King George to exercise the right of sovereignty over them.

A FEW OLD BOOKS.

Records of the Olden Time.

Some Rare Specimens of Early Publications—Observations on American Affairs by Ancient Writers—Pittsburgh as it Appeared in its Early Days.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DUBLIN, June 2, 1875.

In these days of Centennial celebrations, when every one seems to feel more than usual interest in old matters, I think it may not be unpleasant to some of your readers to hear of a few old books I have collected recently from old shops on the quays, in Dublin, especially as most of them have direct reference to American affairs.

The Long Parliament.

The oldest of these, printed in 1641, is a collection of reports of speeches made in the famous Long Parliament. They relate, almost wholly, to the matters most prominent in the latter half of the eventful year, 1640, although there are some few of the speeches of Lord Strafford—then Sir Thomas Wentworth—dating as far back as 1628. The King's addresses to Parliament, the articles of impeachment brought against Strafford, the accusation of Lord Chief Justice Finch, the attacks upon the Bishops, the King's appeal for Strafford, the famous speeches of Pym, Lord Digby, Vane, Barrington, Culpepper, and others, Mr. St. John's argument, Strafford's speech on the scaffold, the Scottish declaration, the famous petitions presented to Parliament, all are there. In short, the book seems to be as complete a report of those memorable parliamentary proceedings as could be made in those prestenographic times.

The next of these books is called: "A complete history of the late war, or annual register of its rise, progress and events in Europe, Asia, Africa America, and Dublin, printed by John Exshaw, M.D.C.C. L.X.III. It begins with the year 1755, and continues a sort of chronicle of the stupendous wars of that time, until 1762, the year preceding its publication. It contains reports of the events of the war in France, Germany, Spain, India, Africa, the West Indias and North America. When you remember that this period includes Clive's conquest of India, some of Frederick the Great's campaigns, the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth in Russia, the whole of that of the unfortunate Peter III. and the accession of Catharine to the throne, the death of George II. and succession of George III. in England, and innumerable land and sea fights all over the world, you will perceive how curiously interesting must be this copious contemporaneous account. There is a list of fourteen French line of battle ships and twenty-six French frigates captured, and fourteen line of battle ships and ten frigates destroyed by the English, while of the English navy but two ships were destroyed and seven captured, four of which were re-taken. But to us the most interesting portions of the volume are those relating to American affairs. The defeat at Ticonderoga, the capture of Louisburg and Quebec, the disgraceful surrender of Fort William Henry to the French, the defeat of Braddock and subsequent capture of Fort Duquesne, and many other events, are described, and copies of the original reports of Generals Wolf, Amherst and Webb are given. The book is embellished with portraits of General Wolf, Mr. Pitt, and others, and with two maps,—one of the seat of war in Germany and one of North America. The latter is quaint enough. "Pensilvania" is represented as nearly square, but longer from north to south than from east to west, although its western boundary is placed near the middle of the southern coast of Lake Erie. The "Ohio, or Fair river," rises in what are now the oil regions, and there is no Allegheny river, though Fort Duquesne is placed, properly enough, at the junction of the Monongahela. West of "Pensilvania" is the country of the Twigtwees, then under French are marked the boundary of "New England dominion. Away out west of the Mississippi land and Virginia, 1609," and near this, on the Missouri river, is placed a town called "Kensez." A broad tract of country, embracing all the land between two parallel lines, which begin at Arthuck Inlet and Ocsock Inlet on the Atlantic coast, and extend into the unknown territory west of the Mississippi, is called "Earl Granville's Property." Venango is marked as a town on the upper Ohio, Sandoski as a town "usurped 1751," on Lake Erie, and Fort Ponchartrain occupies the site of Detroit. There are many other items which render the map a very curious one.

American Affairs.

But I am taking up too much space, especially as I have several other books to mention. Of these one is called, "Journals of Major Robert Rogers, containing an account of the several excursions he made under the Generals who commanded on the Continent of America during the late war, etc." Dublin, 1769. As the Major's experiences were altogether in the territory lying east of the Allegheny mountains, I shall not speak more particularly of them.

The next book is a collection of pamphlets, the titles of which will explain their interest: "Speech of Edmund Burke, Esq., on American Taxation; also the Speech of the Right Honorable, the Earl of Chatham, in the House of Lords, on Friday, the 20th of January, 1775." It is in this latter speech that, referring to the King, Lord Chatham said: "He may wear his crown, indeed, but it will not be worth his wearing; robbed of so principal a jewel as America, it will lose its lustre and no longer beam that effulgence which should irradiate the brow of Majesty." The other pamphlets in this volume are: "Common Sense, addressed to the inhabitants of America. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by W. & T. Bradford, 1776. Price one British shilling." This pamphlet argues the cause of Independence, and was replied to in another, also in this volume, called "Plain Truth," and printed in the same year, at Philadelphia. There is another reply called "Rationals," and still another—a "Letter to the People of Pennsylvania, by Cato."

My next book is a volume of the Pennsylvania Magazine for the year 1775, which contains much curious matter, and some quaint plates, including "a correct view of the late battle at Charleston, June 17th, 1775," and "an exact plan of Gen. Sage's lines at Boston Neck in America;" but as doubtless this book is more familiar than the others to many of your readers, I shall not refer to it more particularly.

The next book is in French, and is entitled "De La France et Des Etats-Unis, par Etienne Clavroen et J. P. Brissot de Warville, Londres, 1787." The especial interest which this volume was to me, as an American and Pennsylvanian, is that it contains in President Jefferson's own handwriting the inscription: "Thos. Jefferson to Sr. John Sinclair," although in itself the book has interest as an enthusiastic laudation of the new American republic. It is dedicated: "An Congres Americain et aux Amis des Etats-Unis, dans les Deux Mondes."

The next and last book of my little collection is much more modern, and is called: "Birbeck's account of America, from his arrival there till his final settlement in the Illinois Territory, Philadelphia, 1818." The author landed at Norfolk in May, 1817, and gives an account of his journey across the country to Illinois. He speaks feelingly against slavery, admires the scenery immensely, rates the appearance of the average countrymen as above the same in England, and objects to the dirt and bad cooking of Virginia inns. Speaking of Richmond, he says: "The *enterprising* people are mostly strangers, Scotch, Irish, and especially New England men, or Yankees, as they are called." He saw a slave auction and was "horrified." He finds Washington barbarous. Getting among the mountains, he notes their geological formation, and is delighted with the Pennsylvania horses. "None of those wretched clip horses which disgrace Virginia have been here." "Old America seems to be breaking up and moving westward. We see seldom out of sight, as we travel on the grand track towards the Ohio, of family groups behind and before us, some with a view to a particular spot, others, like brother or friend, perhaps, who has gone before, and reported well of the country; many, like ourselves, when they arrive in the wilderness will find no lodge prepared for them." "The New Englanders they say, may be known by the cheerful air of the women addressing in front of the vehicle; the Jersey people by their being fixed steadily within it, whilst the Pennsylvanians creep lingering behind as though regretting the homes they have left. A cart and single horse frequently afford the means of transfer; sometimes a horse and pack-saddle." The little volume is full of interesting particulars of prices, wages, house rent, cattle, geology and botany in a small way. "About 12,000 wagons passed between Baltimore and Philadelphia and this place (Pittsburgh) in the last year, with from four to six horses, carrying from 35 to 40 cwt. The cost of carriage is about seven dollars per cwt. from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh." "What is most at variance with English notions of the American people is the urbanity and civilization that prevails in situations remote from large cities. From "the coast of Virginia to this place we have not for a moment lost sight of the manners of polished life;" but the hotels he finds horrible and the beds too awful to describe.

The Early Days of Pittsburgh.

I have already made this letter much longer than I had intended, but I cannot forbear giving Birbeck's description of Pittsburgh as it was in 1817: "Surrounded by all that is delightful in the combination of hilly woodlands and river scenery, at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela, forming by their union the Ohio, stands, the city of Pittsburgh, the Birmingham of America. Here I expected to have been enveloped in clouds of smoke, issuing from a thousand furnaces and stunned with the din of a thousand hammers."

"There is a figure of rhetoric adopted by the Americans, and much used in description; it simply consists in the use of the present indicative instead of the future subjunctive; it is called *anticipation*. By its aid what *may be* is contemplated as though it were an actual existence. For want of being acquainted with the power and application of this figure, I confess I was much disappointed by Pittsburgh. A century and a half ago, possibly the state of Birmingham might have admitted of a comparison with Pittsburgh. I conceive there are many, very many, single manufacturing establishments in Great Britain of more present importance than the aggregate of those in this town; yet, taken as it is, without rhetorical description, it is truly a very interesting and important place. Steam engines of great efficiency are made here, and applied to various purposes; and it contains sundry works—iron foundries, glass houses, nail-cutting factories, &c.; establishments which are as likely to expand and multiply, as the small acorn, planted in good soil, *and duly protected*, is to become the giant oak that 'flings his giant arms amid the sky.'"

"At present the manufacturers are under great difficulties, and many are on the eve of suspending their operations, owing to the influx of depreciated fabrics from Europe."

"Pittsburgh contains about 7,000 inhabitants, and is a place of great trade, as an entrepot for the merchandize and manufactures supplied by the Eastern States to the Western. The inhabitants of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are their customers, and continually increasing in their demands upon the merchants and artizans of Pittsburgh."

"Journeymen in various branches, shoemakers, tailors, &c., earn two dollars a day. Many of them are improvident, and thus they remain journeymen for life. It is not, however, in absolute intemperance and profligacy that they in general waste their surplus earnings; it is in excursions and entertainments. Ten dollars spent at a ball is no rare result of the gallantry of a Pittsburgh journeyman. Those who are steady and prudent advance rapidly. * * * * The *low* Irish, as they are called even here, too often continue in their old habits of whisky-drinking, and, as in London, fill the lowest departments of labor in the manufactories, or serve the bricklayers, &c. * * * * The low Irish and the freed negro stand at nearly the same degree on the moral scale, being depressed equally by early associations."

"This evening I heard delightful music from a piano made in this town, where, a few years ago, stood a fort from which a white man durst not pass without a military guard, on account of the Indians, who were then the hostile lords of this region. Pittsburgh is a cheap market for horses. Travelers from the East often quit their horses here, and take the river for New Orleans, etc., and on the contrary those from the West proceed eastward in stages. The mode of selling is by auction. The auctioneer rides the animal through the streets, proclaiming with a loud voice. The biddings are made as he passes along, and when they reach the desired point, or when nobody bids more, he closes the sale."

The author arrived happily at his destination near Shawneetown, and afterwards published an address urging his European friends to emigrate. W. K.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Republicans of Indiana county have nominated the following ticket: Sheriff, Wm. C. Brown; Treasurer, John Ebey; Prothonotary, Albert C. Boyle; County Commissioners, Frederick Butterbaugh, Frederick Cameron.

"WE need the means for organizing the Democratic party in this State," said a leading Iowa politician. A Western man responded promptly by telegraph: "Will ship to-day one barrel whisky and one orator; invoice by mail."

THE Republicans of Snyder county have nominated the following ticket: Associate Judge, Daniel Gemberling; Sheriff, Jacob P. Bogar; Commissioners, John Romig, Joel Low; Treasurer, Henry Benfer; Auditors, Rev B. B. Middlesworth, Daniel Eichbach.

CALIFORNIA, Ohio, Pennsylvania, all have made their nominations for a Republican Governor by acclamation. This spontaneity of feeling and action is indicative of the rising tide of a movement of the people which will sweep things in November.

THE next political campaign will be an active one. From every State we have cheering intelligence of a unity of purpose on the part of loyal citizens. Side issues, local disputes, and all minor divisions are to be laid aside until the safety of the Government is put beyond question. The prevailing feeling is, that the only way to bring about reform is to support the party that can make it possible.

INSTEAD of the Republican party of Ohio having placed themselves in voluntary antagonism to the Church of Rome, it is true that the Democrats, following its inexplicable instinct, have precipitated themselves directly under the wing of that Church, and practically made their party a religious instead of a political organization. Upon the main issue—and the most important—fought by the Papists in the State, the school question, the Democrats have arrayed themselves, and the Republicans have simply assumed defensive ground. If a cry of "no Popery" arises out of the fight, Popery itself, and the Roman Democrats of Ohio have provoked it; and if the State goes "no Popery" by thirty or forty thousand majority, as it is almost certain to do, the Romish Church and the Democratic party have themselves and their unholy alliance to thank, and not the Republican party to blame.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE population of New South Wales at the end of the year 1874 was 584,000.

TWO-THIRDS of the native population of Fiji have been "cleaned out" by measles.

AN Iowa paper says, "Wire worms?" We give it up. Why are they?—*N. Y. World.*

PORTUGAL has prohibited the introduction into that country and adjacent islands of potatoes from the United States.

A COUNTRYMAN purchased a new hat at a Barlington store last week, leaving his old one with the merchant, who kicked it under the counter. The next day the countryman returned, and after a search among the rubbish, found the old tile, and turning down the hand, pulled out a fifty dollar bill, quietly remarking, "I came mighty near forgettin' where I put that money."

Headlong Tumble Down a Well.

A frightful accident recently happened to the daughter of Bernsville, H. Augstadt, Esq., residing about four miles from Perryville, Berks county. The young lady is sixteen years old and went to the well to draw water. After she had raised a bucketful up to the surface, she leaned over to pull it back, when she lost her balance and fell headlong forward and down to the bottom. As she fell she grasped the rope, and with great presence of mind, she retained her hold and slowly descended to the bottom, about forty feet down. There was about seven feet of water in the well, but the rope was not much longer than would just reach to the bottom, and by this circumstance the girl was able to keep herself to the surface of the water. A hired man who was several hundred yards off, working at harrowing corn, saw the girl tumble in the well, and ran directly to the spot, just as the girl was about relaxing her hold through fright. He cheered her up, wound the rope up until the bucket appeared, and then the girl was hauled up safe and sound. The windlass was large and clumsy, and would not easily revolve, and had it not been for this fact the girl must have been killed. As it was, she was only frightened, and was not hurt in the least. When she was pulled out she looked like a drowned woman, and was pale as death. This same girl saved her little sister's life by running in the lane and catching a runaway horse.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., commuted from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ditworth, F. Rahm, G. Fellenstee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Totten, Chatsworth Sterling.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOCKS

Dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold by us on margin of five per cent.

Privileges

Negotiated at one to two per cent. from market on members of the New York Exchange or responsible parties. Large sums have been realized the past 30 days. Put or call costs on 100 shares

$106.25

Straddles $250 each control 200 shares of stock for 30 days without further risk, while many thousand dollars' profit may be gained. Advice and information furnished. Pamphlet, containing valuable statistical information and showing how Wall street operations are conducted sent

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Bankers and Brokers,
143-548 No. 2 Wall street, New York.

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THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
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WINDOW GLASS,

Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. 348:MWF

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SUCCESSOR TO
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WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES

Park Hair Dressing Saloon.

Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at
JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S,
No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny City.

NITRATE OF SODA—100 BAGS FOR sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
May 20, '75. 116 Water street.

POTASH—10 CASKS NO. 1, FOR SALE by J. B. CANFIELD,
May 20, '75. 116 Water street.

PERSONAL.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, says the $700,000 he lost on Wall street was "merely a flea-bite." Any one else would call it phlebotomy.

A MASSACHUSETTS reporter, in an account of a fire, incidentally speaks of the time "when Messrs. Shadrach, Meshach & Co. got the laugh on Nebuchednezzar."

THE total proceeds of the sale of M. Guizot's library were only 64,000f. Mr. T. W. Field's Brooklyn library, less than half as extensive, brought about $12,500.

CLARA MORRIS (Mrs. Harriott) sails for Europe in a week or so, and will take a long rest. Mr. Harriott joins her in August, and they will return about October.

THE Hon. Tappan Wentworth, who died at Lowell, Mass., on Saturday, defeated Henry Wilson for Congress in 1852. He was a member of the Legislature eight terms.

IN an address before the Columbia Law School, at Washington, on last Wednesday evening, Reverdy Johnson said that he had just closed his sixtieth year of active legal practice.

THE *Athenæum* says that even Queen Victoria is a sufferer from the copyright law, which permits mutilated and piratical reprints of English works in the British colonies.

KENTUCKY counties are contending for the parentage of Secretary Bristow. Clark county claimed him, but Todd county gets him, while Clark county consoles itself with his father.

A. K. MCCLURE, Esq., of the Philadelphia *Times*, will deliver the commencement addresses at Williamsport, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., and at Mercersburg on Wednesday, the 30th.

THERE are to be Bishops in plenty at the Round Lake camp meeting. The following have signified their intention of being present: Bishops Janes, Harris, Foster, Bowman, Andrews and Walley.

ONE of Tennyson's friends quoted one of Teunyson's lines, in the poet's presence, as a happy instance of the natural expression of a spontaneous thought, and the poet said, "I smoked a dozen cigars over that line."

DR. ETTA PAINE is the name of a feminine surgeon who did service during the late war. She displayed from her window, in Westerly, Rhode Island, on Decoration Day, the shot-riddled flag from Sumter, which Major Anderson had given her, and received a serenade.

WESTERN papers speak of an opera bouffe singer (wonder if it could be Emily Soldene?) with a mouth so large that two dentists worked on her lower teeth at the same time without in any way hindering the work of another tooth contractor, who was putting up a staging to do a little job on the upper teeth.

MR. E. L. ROBERTS, of North Canaan, Conn., is a thrifty legislator. In 1862 he expended in the recruiting service between $70 and $80, and has never been reimbursed by the State. Becoming a member of the House of Representatives this year, he introduced a bill for the payment of the claim, and succeeded in pressing it through.

BISHOP CLARK, of Rhode Island, addresses this sensible admonition to writers of hasty signatures: "An outrage committed by some persons who ought to know better is the signing of their names to letters in such a blind way as to make it impossible to know how to direct the reply. I have sometimes been obliged to cut out the address and paste it on the letter in return, and let it take its chances."

SINCE the success attending the transfusion of blood in the case of General Blair the operation has become popular in St. Louis. Mr. Edward Pinero, a leading lawyer there, was completely helpless with rheumatic gout three weeks ago. Transfusion was tried upon him recently, his partner, a stout, healthy gentleman, supplying the life current to the amount of two ounces. He improved rapidly after the operation, and is now able to sit up.

THE Ohio State *Journal* says Bishop Jagger is a tall, resolute, grave, handsome-looking man, with hair and whiskers black as his gown, and a clear, pale complexion. His face in outline and drawing and expression is singularly engaging and impressive—Spanish—like that of Fernando de Sota; his presence is commanding; his address animated and dignified; his voice musical, higher pitched than one would expect, and with that tone which lingers on the air and penetrates to great distances.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. VANDEVORT,
DENTIST,
140 SMITHFIELD STREET.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 96 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)

DANIEL WENKE,
Notary Public.
OFFICE:
1119 CARSON ST., South Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

J OL'R. FLOWER,
DENTIST,
Removed to 140 Penn Avenue,
Below Fifth street,
pa5:139 PITTSBURGH, PA.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
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(Successors to WARING & KING)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IN
Petroleum and its Products
49 Fifth Avenue,
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207 Water street.
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CENTRAL REFINING CO.
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OFFICES,
No. 20 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh,
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307 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

Mass. Institute of Technology.
Entrance Examinations, Monday, May 31, and Tuesday, June 1, at 9 A. M. Address SAMUEL KNEELAND, Sec'y, Boston, Mass. r23 :1T

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

NEW AND DESIRABLE
SUMMER DRESS GOODS!
AT
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

At 12½c, Fine All Linen Suitings.
At 18½c, Yard-wide Fine Dress Linens.
At 25c, 31c and 37½c, Bargains in Dress Linens.

At 12½c, Fine Black Grenadines, worth 25c.
At 12½c and 18½c, Bargains in Striped Grenadines.
At 25c, Bargains in Black Striped Grenadines.
At 37½c and 50c, Black Hernanis, worth one-third more.
Extra Bargains in Best Black Hernanis.

BLACK AND COLORED
DRESS SILKS!
MOST DECIDED BARGAINS,
In all qualities, from lowest to finest.
At $1 to $1.25, Unsurpassed Bargains in Black Silks.
At $1.50, Best Black Silk yet offered at that price.
At $1.75, $1.87½ and $2, Bargains in Extra Black Silk.
At 50c and 75c, Bargains in Summer Silks.
At $0.25 to $4.50, Best Black Dress Silks at very much under usual prices.

At 12½c, New Invisible Plaids—usual price 25c.
At 18½c and 25c, Bargains in New Plaids.
At 31c and 37½c, New Invisible Plaids.
At 25c, Bargains in New Dress Goods.

Black Cashmeres and Alpacas
Unusual good value offered.
At 25c, 37½c and 50c, Bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 62½c, 75c, 87c and $1, Bargains in Black Cashmeres.
Finest Black Cashmeres and Alpacas, very low.

VERY LOWEST PRICES IN
Mourning Dress Goods, all kinds,
Fine Dress Goods, of every description.

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SUMMER READY-MADE SUITS
Linen, Lawn, Serge, Alpaca, Pongee, &c.

WILLIAM SEMPLE
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197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE,
Have Open Full Lines of
THIN GAUZE
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Gossamer
VESTS & DRAWERS
In all Sizes and Grades for
Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys,
AT
Lowest Prices.

RETAIL STORES.
GOLD-EN LINES FOR YOU
ONLY 98c for 2 Button Kid Gloves.
ONLY 35c for Silk Sandal Wood Fan.
SALE of Corsets and Dagmars.
UNDERWEAR for Men and Women.
RIBBONS for Sashes, 24c per yard.
RUCHING for the Neck, 44c.

NOTIONS Retailing at Wholesale Prices.
EDGING Linen, 9 yards for 36c.
EMBROIDERY, Fine and Superfine.
WINDSOR Soap, 65c per dozen.

SHIRTS—Fancy $1.19; White $1.50.
SUMMER Undershirts, Men or Women, 48c.
Yak Laces, in Great Bargains.
SILK Dress Pattern, 20 yards for $20.80.
SILK Ends, Balbriggan Hose, 33c.
TOWELS, all Linen, 2 for 25c.
ENGLISH Thread Driving Gloves, 48c.
ENGLISH ½ Hose, 3 pair for $1.
MEN'S Linen Handkerchiefs, 2 for 25c.
MOROCCO Belts, 24c, worth 50c.
Seven-inch Blind Sash Ribbons, 49c.
Brown and Drab Sash Ribbon.
FANS. FANS. FANS.

J. D. CARLISLE,
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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

1875.
CARPETS.
Elegant Assortment,
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DRY GOODS!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At the Lowest Prices Ever Reached in the United States.
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Our stock being always kept new and fresh, owing to

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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

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In Germania Bank Building,

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CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. F. DAVIDSON, President.
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Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS
NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,
BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $2,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, June 18, 1875.

Our banks are beginning to look up the balance sheets preparatory to the July dividends. So far as we have learned, the business of the past six months has not been remarkably profitable—the depression being felt more than usually at the banks. Dividends will generally, we think, reach the usual average, but there will not be the usual surplus to put aside. Nor is there a uniformly hopeful feeling among business men. What has usually been a long continued spring and summer trade, was this year compressed into brief space, and has not been usually productive. The summer depression is immediately before us, and thus the outlook is not at all remarkable.

The general business outlook throughout the country, both East and West, does not improve. On the contrary we hear of numerous instances at the East of mills stopping and business diminishing. One late instance of this kind is that of the Atlantic Cotton Mills, of Lawrence, Mass., employing 1,250 operatives, and manufacturing 450,000 yards per week, will shut down on account of dull trade after the 4th of July, and remain closed to September 1. This, in connection with the suspension of work in many of the woolen mills in New York State, indicates the depressed condition of industry in the Eastern States. The Eastern commercial papers all remark the dullness of the mercantile trade. The Boston *Commercial List*, speaking of the general dullness in the trade of that city, says: "A few western dealers have made their appearance in the boot and shoe market, and in this department we may hear of some activity before the month closes. But from the information that we gather from exchanges and on our rounds among business men, we look for a very quiet summer. A large number of people are out of employment, capital is accumulating in the banks, and collections are very hard to make. Values of wares and merchandise are still shrinking, and until the cost of manufacturing is brought down more in keeping with the price of goods, capitalists will hesitate about embarking in new industrial enterprises. Business expenses generally are too high, and a reduction of rents and salaries must be made before a healthy revival can take place." This is certainly not a very encouraging prospect, nor is it any more favorable if we take a more comprehensive view of the whole trade of the United States. The statistics of the imports and exports of goods and commodities, as shown by the figures in Washington dispatches, show an aggregate decrease of $41,000,000 in the value of exports in the ten months to the end of April, 1875, as compared with the corresponding ten months of 1874, and of $36,000,000 in the value of our imports in the same period this year as compared with last. In short, our total foreign trade, both exports and imports, has been nearly eight per cent. less in the ten months than in the same time last year.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	117¼	5-20's 1867	125¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	126¾	" 1868—coupons	125
5-20's 1862	119¾	10-40's	119¼
" 1864	119¾	Currency 6's	122¾
" 1865	122¾	New 5 per cents	117¼
" 1865 new	119¾	10-40's—coupons	119¼

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	102	Ohio & Mississippi	22¾
Erie	20¾	Union Pacific	73
Erie pref	39¾	Toledo & Wabash	7
Harlem	134	Adams Express	95
Pittsburgh	84½	American Express	60¾
Michigan Southern	87¾	U. S. Express	45¾
Del. Central	67	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	80
North Western Com	39¼	Quicksilver	18¾
Do. Pref	49	Fort Wayne	99
Rock Island	101¾	Marshall & St. Louis	23
Cleve. & Pitts	89¾	Panama	120
Pacific M.	34¾	Iron Mountain	19¾
Western Union Tel.	75¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R (S)	56¾	Cen. Trans (S)	43¾
Reading (S)	49¾	Empire Line	58
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	121¼	A. V. R. R. 7-30	
Cam. & Amb.	113¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's	
Lehigh Valley (S)	60¾		

NEW YORK, June 17, 1875.

Money was easy at 2@3. Prime mercantile paper is scarce at 5@5½. Sterling is steady at 487a487½ for sixty day and 490a490½ for sight. The customs receipts were $326,000. Gold opened and closed at 117¾, with sales in the interim at 117¾. The borrowing rates were 1 per cent. and flat, and 1 for carrying. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $304,000. The clearings were $87,000,00. Governments are strong and in good demand. Railroad mortgages are quiet and firm. State bonds are steady.

Late cable advices from London by Kiernan's News Bureau report the additional failures of John Anderson & Co., Young, Borthwick & Co., Henry Adamson & Son, John Strachan & Co., and J. C. Foulis. All these houses are understood to be more or less connected with those previously carried down by the depression in the iron trade and the market for manufactured goods. The specie shipments to Europe to-day were $1,300,000 gold coin. Half a million Government gold was awarded at from 117.09 to 117.12½.

The stock market opened heavy and lower, and declined from ½ to 2½ per cent. Lake Shore led the market in the downward turn, declining from 64¼ to 61½. Pacific Mail was exceptionally firm, and advanced from 33½ to 34¾. After the second call the market was firmer, and prices recovered ½ to ¾ per cent. At the close the market was weak and generally down to nearly the lowest point of the day for speculative shares. The western reports about grasshoppers and the late London failures had a depressing effect. Erie declined to 16¼, Lake Shore to 61¾, Northwest to 39¾, Ohios to 23, Wabash to 6¾, Pacific Mail to 33¾, and Western Union to 75¼. Pacific advanced from 4 to 5 per cent on a decision of the United States Supreme Court against State taxation. Investment shares were firm to the close. In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania stock closed at 50a50½.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 325,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Pacific Mail, 9,000 Western Union, 8,000 Northwest, 3,000 Rock Island, 11,000 St. Paul, 4,000 Erie, 10,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohios, 6,000 Wabash, and 8,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of '81, 126; 5-20s of '62, 116; do of '64, 119; do of '65, new, 123; do of '65, 122¾; do of '67, 122¾; do of '68, 125; new 5s, 118¾; 10-40s, 119¾; currency 6s, 122¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 102; Tennessee old, 49; do new, 49; Virginia new, 37½; do old, 37½; North Carolina old, 20; do new, 11.

Stocks.—Canton, 63½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 75¾; Quicksilver, 16; Adams Express, 100; Wells & Fargo, 80¾; American Express, 60; United States Express, 45; Pacific Mail, 33¾; New York Central, 102; Erie, 16½; Erie, preferred, 32; Harlem, 134½; Harlem preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 84½; Pittsburgh, 93½; North Western, common, 39¼; preferred, 49; Rock Island, 101½; New Jersey Central, 110; St. Paul, 39¼; St. Paul, preferred, 54½; Toledo & Wabash, 6¾; do preferred, 15; Fort Wayne, 99; Terre Haute, 5; Terre Haute, preferred, 19; Chicago & Alton, 101¾; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 107½; Ohio & Mississippi, 23; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 51; Burlington & Quincy, 113¾; Lake Shore, 61¾; C. C. & I. C., 4½; Illinois Central, 101; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 23; Union Pacific, 73½; Central Pacific, 105½; Union, 104½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118.

LONDON, June 17—5 P. M.—The specie in the Bank of England increased £912,000 the past week. Consols: Money, 92¾a93; account, 92¾a93; 5-20s, '65, 106½; do '67, 106¾; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 98; Erie, 14¼a14½; do preferred, 28.

PARIS, June 17.—Rentes 64f 25c.

FRANKFORT, June 17.—5-20s '62, 99.

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of grain in store on the dates name, as reported by the State Register of Grain:

	June 14, 1875.	June 15, 1874.
Wheat	2,837,004	866,547
Corn	2,724,565	1,135,281
Oats	253,353	197,988
Rye	2,050	15,116
Barley	15,800	15,085
Total all kinds	6,833,972	2,390,077

As compared with last week the above statement shows a decrease of 667,432 bu wheat, 299,471 bu corn, 6,063 bu barley, and an increase of 5,296 bu oats, and 786 bu rye.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 17, 1875.

The general merchandise markets continue dull, as they usually are at this season of the year, and we do not look for any decided or general improvement until after harvest. In addition to business being dull, our merchants and manufacturers all agree in reporting it very unsatisfactory; the complaint is not so much in regard to a lack of orders, as it is to the want of a margin for profit; in addition to a gradual shrinkage in values, there is and has been ever since the panic, a strong competition, the result of an overproduction, and consequently, there is but little money being made. Many of our business men will be well satisfied if they come out even at the close of the year, and there is not much doubt but a good many of them will come out behind.

APPLES—Continue quiet and unchanged; selling at $4@6 ₱ bbl, according to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—30@55c ₱ gal.

BROOM CORN—Business here is quiet and prices remain nominally unchanged with our report of the 14th. A Chicago paper, of the 12th, says: "Was in moderate demand at unchanged prices. The movement is chiefly in the lower and medium grades. We quote: good to choice hurl, 13a14½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl or brush, 9½@10½c; crooked, 6½@8½.

BROOMS—"Union Factory" prices are as follows: No. 1, $2.50 ₱ dozen; No. 2, $2.75; No. 4, $3.25; No. 5, $3.75; No. 6, $4; Parlor, $5; No. 3 Carpet, $1.75; No. 4, $4.50; No. 5, $4.25; Whisk, No. 1, $1.40; No. 2, $1.60; Toy, Misses, $2.00@2.50; Youths', $1.25@2.00; Whisks, $1.50 to 2.50. The usual discount is allowed for round lots.

BUTTER—Dealers all agree in reporting the market dull, and notwithstanding the receipts are only fair, prices are weak and drooping; prime to choice solid packed cannot be fairly quoted above 18 @20, and common to medium at 10@15. Old stock can only be disposed of for grease, and it is unfit for anything else.

BEANS—The markes continues quiet, but in view of the light receipts and only a fair supply, holders are not disposed to press sales, feeling satisfied that the demand during the next month or two will be sufficient to absorb the supply; we continue former quotations: mediums, $1.45@1.50; navies, $1.90 to $2.

CHEESE—The receipts continue liberal and with a steady demand the market is qooted steady at 9@9¾ ₱ lb for prime to fancy, the outside figure for single cheese, and 9¼@9½ for factory. Ohio Factory at 11 to 11¾c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are quotable at 7@7½ for fair and 6@8¼ for prime to choice. Peaches, (halves) 10@10¾c.

EGGS—The market is steady, with a demand just about sufficient to absorb the receipts, and prices are maintained; fresh stock, guaranteed as such, 20 cents.

FLOUR—Our advices from all points yesterday, including Chicago and New York, were of an ordinary character, and the outside tone was easier, as it has been for those counting upon an advance. We continue former quotations: Spring wheat flour, $5.75@6.75; the outside figure for fancy; Minnesota, $6.75@7.25; winters at $6.25@6.50 for red and $6.75@7 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $4@4.25.

FURS—Muskrat, 5@8c; Opossum, 10@15; red Fox, $1.00@1.25; black Skunk, $1.25@1.50; striped Skunk, 20@75; Raccoon, 40@60; Mink, 1@$2.25; GREEN SALTED—The market is well supplied, but with a steady demand, prices are holding out well for the season of the year. New Potatoes ₱ bbl, $2@2.50; Peas, $1.50 ₱ bushel; Beans, $1.50 ₱ bbl and $2 ₱ box; Cabbages ₱ bbl, $3; Sorrel, $1 ₱ bbl; Onions, $4 ₱ bbl, $1.25 ₱ bush; Asparagus, 40 ₱ doz bunches, 25@40 cents; Strawberries, 10@12c ₱ box.

GROCERIES—Trade is in the leading grocery staples continues dull, and there are at this writing no new features worthy of special notice. Country dealers will doubtless be in from now on regularly in quantity until after harvest, while the city trade has been very meagre and unsatisfactory for some time past. It is worthy of notice that those leading merchants who rely mainly, if not entirely upon the country, are doing better than those who sell to the city. As the former are much longer on time in making settlements than the latter, the country dealer is in much better shape than the city retailer. He is able to meet his bills promptly, while with the latter it is different; he has the largest part of his capital trusted out, and a large part of this to a class of people who are unable to pay, and there is no way of making many of them pay; as the saying is, he will have to take blood out of a turnip." Our city retail grocers have not had a good trade of it for many years as they have had since the commencement of the lock out, and many of them have been forced to the wall.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¾	Standard E	10¾
Granulated	11¾	C Standard	10¼
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	9¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	8¾@9¾

COFFEE.

Rio Good	20 @21	Roasted Issue	26c
Rio Prime	22 @23	R. Java, Regular	30c
Rio Fancy	24 @25	R. Java Issue	29¼
R. Rio, in pkgs	27		

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb	7 @7¼	Patna ₱ lb	9¼@9¾
Carolina ₱ lb	8¾@9¾		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	70@80
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—Both grain markets continue very dull, and the feeling was not as strong to-day as it was yesterday, in consequence of another reaction in the wheat pit in Chicago which set in yesterday, carried a decline all through, and the feeling here is weaker in consequence. The demand for Wheat continues light, and the market is nominally unchanged: Penna and Ohio red, $1.25@1.30; do, amber and white, 3 to 5 cents additional. There is very little arriving supplying the wants of the local mills, and they are not getting in very much. The receipts of Oats continue light, but the demand is also light, and prices are barely maintained: mixed, 77@80c; white, 80@70c. Seller August quoted at 41½ @42½ in Chicago. Corn, notwithstanding the receipts have been light, declined about one cent, and quotations may be given at 75@77 for mixed to prime yellow. Shelled is also dull and nominal at 77@78@80, free in elevator. Rye—Sale of 200 bu, a few days since, at $1.18.

HAY—There is a continued steady demand for baled, and the market may be quoted steady at $24@26 ₱ ton. Loose, from country wagons at $22@26.

POTATOES—The receipts continue light, and with a steady demand the market is quoted steady at 90 to 95c ₱ bush on track, and $1@1.10 in a jobbing way. Sweet potatoes, which sold yesterday at 9 cents, were dull to-day at 7, 6@7, 9c, and buyers expect to buy the boat cops to-morrow at 7¾. Shippers complain that hogs have been higher here relatively for some days past than at Chicago, consequently quite a number have been ordered home that point by buyers here, and this cannot but have a depressing effect on our market, as it will curtail the demand. There was but one or two cars bought for New York this forenoon, buyers being unwilling to pay the prices, and the general outlook at the present writing warrants the prediction that before the next day or two there will be a still further shrinkage in prices. Mess Pork and Lard have declined sharply during the past few days, and in addition the fact that hogs are coming in more freely and of a better quality than was expected, and the result is evident. Nice smooth hogs, weighing from 160 to 175 lbs, have been selling more readily and at better prices for New York, than heavier ones, from which it is fair to presume that the New York slaughterers want more meat and not so much lard. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: Philadelphia hogs, 7.65@7.85; Yorkers, 7@7¼.

SHEEP.

The market was active and firmer from Monday up until Wednesday, an advance of an ½@¾ ₱ lb was established, the advance being greatest on good corn-fed, which were in light supply, but to-day, in consequence of unfavorable reports from New York, the general tone of the market was offish, although there was no quotable decline in prices. Prime 50@100 lb quotable at 5¼@5½; good, 4¾@5; fair, 4½@4¾; common, 4@4¼; 70@75 lb, 4¼@4¾. Lambs ranging all the way from 5½ to 7½ cents, according to quality and condition. The following Chicago report having bought 3 cars good Ohios, 84 lbs, at 5¾; 3 cars do., 88 lbs, at 5; 7 car extra 108 lbs, at 6¼; 3 cars 85 lbs, at 4¾; 4 cars fair 80 lbs, at 4.65; 3 cars common 100 lbs, at 4¾.

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The market has developed no new features since our last, and prices ruled almost steady. Manufacturers show no intention of departing from their position, and buyers are as far as grades are accommodating, and to make free sales easier terms are accepted. Odd lots of new clip from various points are dropping in, those ranging from 32@36c. Foreign Wools are quiet as the moment, and prices remain unchanged. Carpet Wools meet with a fair inquiry; stocks are being steadily reduced, and holders are firm in their views. California Fall is little sought after; new Spring moves freely at steady prices; Texas meets with a good inquiry. In Pulled and Combings there is a fair business passing at steady rates. For Fleece farmers are asking 40@42c for super, and in these there is very little doing. The sales embrace 10,000 ℔ Spring California Burry, 21½c; 5,000 ℔ Eastern Texas, Sec'd, 2.50 Wash, 34c; 7,000 ℔ Scoured, private terms; 20 bales Free Fall California, 21½c; 10 bales Super Pulled, 44c; 5,000 ℔ Western Unwashed, 44c; 4,000 ℔ Black Pulled, 44c; 2,000 ℔ X Ohio Fleeces, private terms; 2,000 ℔ New Medium do., private terms; 45 bags Lambs Pulled, private terms, 20 bags Sheerlings, private terms; 20,000 ℔ Eastern Texas, private terms; 6,000 ℔ Combing, private terms; 10,000 ℔ Scoured California, 45c; 15,000 ℔ Eastern Texas, 36 cents; 60 bales Spring California, 36c; 10,000 ℔ Medium Unwashed, 42c; 47 bags Combing Pulled, 56c; 5,000 ℔ Eastern Texas, private terms.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 17, 1875.

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at these yards from Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

Cattle.

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	43 cars.	20 cars.	94 cars.	19 cars.
Monday	36 "	17 "	10 "	3 "
Tuesday	— "	66 "	11 "	39 "
Wednesday	20 "	11 "	16 "	24 "
Thursday	156 "	23 "	18 "	14 "
Total	256 "	145 "	109 "	96 "
Same time last week	196 "	96 "	92 "	96 "

CATTLE.

The most noticeable feature we have to record in connection with the cattle trade is the largely increased business, as well as the increased supply on sale; the arrivals of local stock, as will be seen, for four and a half days, footed up 145 cars, the largest number we have had during the same time, if we mistake not, this year. There was also a very fair run of through stock, 156 cars, making 460 cars altogether. Philadelphia bought largely, we learn, with which add 30 cars of through, and we have in all 146 cars shipped from here to that point during the time under review. The demand on New York account continues light, only 12 cars bought for that point, while country dealers and butchers combined took 55 cars. The sales footed up 2,091 head, against 1,466 same time last week.

The great bulk of the offerings were rather common in point of quality, and while for cattle of this character, prices declined from ¼ to ½ of a cent ₱ lb, prime cattle, the few of which was the only moderate, did not drop more than 12@15c ₱ cwt. The great proportion of the excess consisted of grassers from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky; of corn-fed stock the supply was not any larger than that of last week, if as large, and this accounts for the shrinkage being so much greater in the former than the latter. However, notwithstanding prices were lower, there was a much better feeling manifested in consequence of the increased business, and we are in hopes that trade will not only hold its own, but that it will continue to improve from this on. As the supply of cattle in the eastern part of the State is about exhausted, Philadelphia will want more western cattle; and, in addition, we look for considerable inquiry on New York account within the next week or two; furthermore, now that grassers have commenced to come forward, prices, we have reason to believe, will be lower relatively than at Chicago, and, if so, eastern buyers will buy more here and not so many there.

Through Texas cattle, notwithstanding the arrivals have been comparatively light, continue very dull, and prices have further declined—the regular eastern buyers do not appear to want cattle of this character, and those that do shop can buy them for almost nothing, and consequently but few changed hands. The most of them going through in first hands. Stockers have continue very dull, the demand appears to be unusually light for this season of the year.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400@1,500 steers	7.00@7.25
Prime 1,300@1,400 steers	6.50@6.85
Good 1,100@1,300 steers	5.75@6.25
Fair 1,000@1,100 steers	5.25@5.50
Common 900@1,000 do	4.50@5.00
Bulls, as per quality	3.00@4.00
Fat cows, as to quality	3.00@4.00

REPORTED SALES.

No. and Description. Av. Weight. Price.

15 good steers	1,280	6 00
36 extra steers	1,043	6 30
18 prime steers	1,122	6 75
25 good steers	1,042	6 25
7 good Cherokees	827	4 75
17 good steers	1,115	6 25
2 medium bulls	920	4 00
22 good steers	1,249	6 65
19 good steers	1,182	6 40
18 good steers	1,153	6 40
17 prime steers	1,300	7 25
16 medium steers	1,069	6 40
42 Cherokees	706	4 00
1025 sheep	1,009	4 37
101 stillers	1,009	4 37
33 good steers	954	6 00
19 good steers	1,240	6 55
2 good oxen	1,340	6 00
2 fat oxen	1,305	6 25
19 good steers	1,319	7 00
17 extra steers	1,462	7 25
18 extra steers	1,243	7 10
18 extra steers	1,268	7 10
16 extra steers	1,090	6 75
25 extra steers	980	6 25
2 good steers	1,040	6 00
6 good steers	921	6 50
20 good steers	1,236	6 60
21 prime steers	1,284	6 80
18 extra steers	1,034	7 00
23 prime steers	1,236	7 00
20 extra steers	1,234	7 10
18 prime steers	1,300	6 87
20 good steers	963	6 65
20 Texans	976	5 75
12 good steers	903	5 75
20 good steers	1,154	5 50
36 good steers	1,139	6 65
16 prime steers	1,248	6 85
23 good steers	1,031	5 75
19 good steers	1,117	6 27
17 prime steers	1,200	7 00
13 good steers	1,181	7 25
17 extra steers	1,263	6 85
20 prime steers	957	6 00
19 prime steers	1,197	7 00
2 extra steers	1,250	7 25
20 prime steers	1,276	7 25
18 prime steers	1,378	7 12
15 prime steers	1,231	6 75
22 extra steers	941	6 12
19 extra steers	1,196	6 75
16 prime steers	1,273	7 12
18 extra steers	1,042	6 45
2 calves	125	4 00
20 good steers	1,297	6 75
15 prime steers	1,190	6 90
2 good oxen	1,401	6 00
36 prime steers	1,136	6 80
21 extra steers	964	6 30
17 good steers	1,276	7 00
18 prime steers	1,220	7 00

HOGS.

The arrivals, as will be seen, have been somewhat in excess of the same time last week, but up until Wednesday trade was moderately active, and prices were advanced from a ¼ to ½ of a cent ₱ lb; yesterday, however, under the influence of the western advices, there was a weaker feeling developed, buyers held off, and not for the fact that the supply was light, prices could not have been maintained. To-day, with continued adverse advices from Chicago, and Buffalo sending out a very discouraging report, the market weakened very considerably, and notwithstanding the supply was light, prices dropped from 15 to 20 cents per cwt, Philadelphia hogs, which sold yesterday at 9 cents, were dull to-day at 7, 6@7, 9c, and buyers expect to buy the boat cops to-morrow at 7¾. Shippers complain that hogs have been higher here relatively for some days past than at Chicago, consequently quite a number have been ordered home that point by buyers here, and this cannot but have a depressing effect on our market, as it will curtail the demand. There was but one or two cars bought for New York this forenoon, buyers being unwilling to pay the prices, and the general outlook at the present writing warrants the prediction that before the next day or two there will be a still further shrinkage in prices. Mess Pork and Lard have declined sharply during the past few days, and in addition the fact that hogs are coming in more freely and of a better quality than was expected, and the result is evident. Nice smooth hogs, weighing from 160 to 175 lbs, have been selling more readily and at better prices for New York, than heavier ones, from which it is fair to presume that the New York slaughterers want more meat and not so much lard. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: Philadelphia hogs, 7.65@7.85; Yorkers, 7@7¼.

SHEEP.

The market was active and firmer from Monday up until Wednesday, an advance of an ½@¾ ₱ lb was established, the advance being greatest on good corn-fed, which were in light supply, but to-day, in consequence of unfavorable reports from New York, the general tone of the market was offish, although there was no quotable decline in prices. Prime 50@100 lb quotable at 5¼@5½; good, 4¾@5; fair, 4½@4¾; common, 4@4¼; 70@75 lb, 4¼@4¾. Lambs ranging all the way from 5½ to 7½ cents, according to quality and condition. The following Chicago report having bought 3 cars good Ohios, 84 lbs, at 5¾; 3 cars do., 88 lbs, at 5; 7 car extra 108 lbs, at 6¼; 3 cars 85 lbs, at 4¾; 4 cars fair 80 lbs, at 4.65; 3 cars common 100 lbs, at 4¾.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—3 cars coal Armstrong D & Co; 66 do do N Y & C G & C Co; 27 do Sable Coal Co; 1 cars stone J S Walters; 4 do hay O H Allerton; 5 do Coll & R; 1 car hay Lang & McK; 1 do J Rose; 1 car hay Laing & McK; 1 do do H & McCracken Bro; 1 car bark F Boyd, 1 do do Wm Parcus & Son; 2 cars oats Scott & G; 1 do do J Rose; 1 car clay S P Harbison; 1 car junk Godfrey & Cook; 2 cars ice Chautauqua Lake Ice Co; 1 car wheels G W Glass; 3 do lime W J Richardson; 1 car clay Shoenberger & Co; 1 car staves Dilworth P & Co; 32 cars coal Armstrong D & Co; 48 do N Y & C G & C Co; 29 do Sable Coal Co, 2 cars stone Logan's Furnace Co; 2 do do J H Walters; 2 cars hay O H Allerton; 2 do J Rose; 1 car hay H Meek; 1 do H & McCracken Bro; 1 car lumber W McCullough & Co; 1 do A Spear & Son; 2 cars oats Houck McC & Co; 1 do John Rose; 1 car oats Scott & G; 1 do shingles Mellon Bro; 1 car ice Chautauqua Lake Ice Co; 1 car oil barrels 1 do parrafine Loomis & Co; 3 cars clay Shoenberger & Co; 1 car wheels P, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Co; 1 car lumber J L Gill & Co; 2 do lime W J Baughman; 1 car slate Birgch & T; 25 kegs soda 2 bxs cream tartar Hussey, Jenkins; 1 cads cream tartar J F Jenkins; 1 cad Cassin & Co; 4 mowers etc E J Groenfield; 1 s machine Walker Bros.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—107 pcs g pipe Bailey F & Co; 1 car lumber B Schmidt & Co; 2 do Heath & S; 1 do R Paul; 1 do Hamilton & J; 1 do W H Smith; 1 do Tod, Stone & Co; 2 bxs hardware McNish & B; 7 bdls chairs J W Irwin; 2 bxs frames J J Gillespie & Co; 4 cases boots and shoes Rosenbaum & Co; 1 car sundries Main reports having bought 3 cars good Ohios, 84 lbs, at 5¾; 3 cars do., 88 lbs, at 5; 7 car extra 108 lbs, at 6¼; 3 cars 85 lbs, at 4¾; 4 cars fair 80 lbs, at 4.65; 3 cars common 100 lbs, at 4¾.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 pkgs eggs 1 do b was P Duff & Son; 31 boxes cheese 5 pkgs butter Braden & F; 129 boxes cheese T C Jenkins; 31 pkgs eggs J Rodgers; 10 bbls eggs 1 do g pkgs eggs A & P; 4 crates g berries J A Graff & Son; 4 tubs butter J W Irwin & Co; 23 pkgs apples Aiken W & P; 4 crates g berries J White Son & Co; 1 car flour Wallace C & Co; 25 boxes 5 bbls eggs Voigt M & Co; 1 car hay J Alexander; 1 car wheat Whitney & Co, 1 car oats J & W Fairley; 10 bbls rags McElroy & Co; 1 car flour Mills and Co; 1 car flour J Stynes; 1 do Haworth & D; 1 car flour Schumaker & Co; 2 do J Jenking; 10 bbls spirits J Atelder; 10 do S McCrindell; 5 do alcohol Harris & E; 10 bbls spirits Milligan H & Co; 10 cases gin R E Sellers & Co; 13 cases tobacco T J Wallace; 3 cases syrup J A Renshaw; 67 pkgs lead Bailey F & Co; 15 bbls liquor H Evert.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—13 bales straw Briggs & Kerr; 1 brass castings Spear and son; 1 bbl bacon Walter C & Co; 48 g bibles 1 bl wool 2 bdls 1 pelt J Watson; 1 car lead 5 bbls eggs Caldwell & Co; 50 brs soap Dilworth & Bro; 1 car baled hay H J McCracken Bro; 1 car oat corn McHenry & Hood; 1 car wheat Whitney & Co; 100 bbls flour Houck McC & Co; 22 tres hams 1 Sellers & Co; 1,200 pieces shoulders 1,247 do 180 tcs hams Sellers & Co; 50 tcs hams H Orwig & Co; 10 bales cotton E Hyde & Son; 9 bxs soap A Wilson & Co; 95 sacks oats McHenry & Hood; 22 do do H J McCracken Bro; 195 pigs lead R Bailey & Co; 1 bbl tobacco Mc Elroy & Co; 4 bbls eggs 2 tubs butter 8 do 1 krg soap J H Loh & Co; 4 tres hams Walter C & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION—10 bbls eggs S P Armstrong & Co; 1 car stone ware C E Wills; 1 car lime Mills & Co; 300 bulls hoop iron S Orwig & Co; 15 bbls flour J F Minick & Co; 10 bbls eggs S C Hood; 1 do C Rotes; 16 bbls apples P Owens; 1 car lumber C C Boyle; 4 do staves J M. Hemphill; 3 do staves Central Ref Co; 2 bbls tobacco Landis & B; 1 car flooring J Rees; 1 car lime Spang & D; 73 pcs lumber Hamilton L A & Co; 1 car coal Eberhard & O.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—1 car corn Hitchcock McC & Co.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 17, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull, but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and stronger; No 1 spring $1.03; No 2 88¾c spot; 89¾c seller July; $1.00¾ seller August; No 3 84@84½c; rejected 84c. Corn in demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 69¾c bid spot; 70¾c bid seller July; 72¾c seller August; rejected 68@68½c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 58¾@59c spot; 59¾c bid seller July; 41¾@41¾c seller August. Rye dull and nominal; No 1 96¾c. Barley: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 $1.35 spot; $1.07 seller September.

SEEDS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $16.70@ 16.75 spot; $16.65@16.70 seller July; $16.90@18.95 seller August. Lard dull and nominal; $13 spot; $12.95 seller July; $13.15@13.17½ seller August.

WHISKEY—Quiet at $1.16.

On call Board wheat was weak and lower at 99¼c July; 86½c August. Corn was easier; 70¾c July; 72¾c August. Oats 58¾c June; 56¾c July. Pork dull at $16.06@13.07 July; $18.85 August. Lard weak and easier.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Flour: receipts 12,000 bbls; lower and less doing; superfine western and State $4.00@4.80; common to good $4.90@5.95; fair to good Ohio $5.00@5.60; white wheat extra $5.60 @6.30; extra Ohio $4.90@7; St. Louis $5.35@6.60. Rye flour steady at $3.45@4.10. Corn meal steady. Wheat: receipts 40,000 bush; heavy and lower; limited demand; No 1 spring $1.20@1.22; No 2 choice and Minnesota $1.17; No 2 Chicago $1.14. Rye quiet at 90c@$1. Barley quiet. Corn: receipts 118,000 bush; in moderate demand; mixed western steamer 83@86c; do mail 85@86c. Oats heavy and lower; mixed western $1@1.02; white 89@97c. Hay firm at 65@70c. Coffee quiet at 16@18½c. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining 8¾@8¾c; prime 8¾@8¾c. Molasses dull, nominal. Rice quiet and steady. Petroleum steady; refined 12¾@12¾c; crude 6½c. Rosin steady at 2@c. Pork lower at $19.60@19.50. Beef unchanged. Cut Meats dull. Middles dull; long clear 11¾@ 11¾c; short clear 11¾@12c. Lard closed firm; prime steam 11¾c. Butter unchanged; western 16@24c. Eggs heavy; western 18½@19½c. Cheese firm at 8@13½c. Whisky steady at $1.20.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Flour: western superfine $3.75@4.50; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5.50@6.25; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5.75@6.50; high grades $6.50@7.50. Wheat firm and moderately active; red $1.23@1.25; amber $1.25@1.26; white $1.26@1.42. Rye $1.10@1.12. Corn in good demand; yellow 84c; western mixed 83@83½c. Oats declining; white 69@71c; mixed 66 @68c. Provisions steady and unchanged. Whisky at $1.21. Petroleum steady; refined 12¾@ 12¾c; crude 6½c. Rosin steady at $2@2.05. Turpentine firmer; 40½@41½c. Eggs firm and active; western fresh 22c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Cotton dull and declined to 14¾c. Flour dull and barely steady. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; red $1.20@1.25. Corn dull; 72@ 74c. Oats dull but steady; 46@47c. Rye steady at $1.08@1.10. Barley dull and nominal. Pork unchanged. Lard and Cheese dull and unchanged and market firm. Pork dull and nominal; $18.75 bid; $19 asked. Lard dull and lower; summer 11¾c. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders at 7c; sides 11c; cl

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 15,800.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50; clubs of ten, 1.40; this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten numbers paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its Market Reports are prepared expecially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once.

HOME NEWS.

Election of Officers.

Company "B," Duquesne Greys, last evening held an election for First and Second Lieutenants, Major James B. Steen, of Gen. Pearson's staff, conducted the election, which resulted in the unanimous choice of Mr. P. W. Siebert as First, and Mr. C. P. Campbell, son of Col. Campbell, as Second Lieutenants. Both had the oath administered to them, and entered upon their duties.

Stag Picnic.

A stag picnic for a day's pleasure among friends will take place at Loyalhannah Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad, on Wednesday, June 30 inst. It will be a basket picnic, each gentleman being expected to bring plenty of good things to eat. The master of ceremonies, Stephen Dietrich, Esq., will see to it that fun and pleasure will be the order of the day. Invitations will be issued to all that are wanted.

Railroad Excursion.

The Pittsburgh editors and reporters who have been invited by Superintendent McC. Creighton, of the West Penn Railroad, to make an excursion over the division in his charge, will leave the Federal street depot, Allegheny, on a special train, at half past two o'clock to-morrow morning, sharp. The route prescribed is to Butler, thence by carriages to Millerstown, and from there by way of the narrow gauge railroad to Parker's Landing, returning to the West Penn road by way of Great Belt.

Magnificent Piano at a Bargain

We have just received a splendid Chickering square grand piano, which is somewhat damaged in the furniture, not enough, however, to be noticed except by the most careful examination. On this account we offer this piano at a *great reduction* from regular cash price. The musical part is in perfect order, and is of the latest improved scale, with 7⅓ octaves, full iron frame attachment, &c., and will be warranted in every respect. This is a chance rarely offered, to secure the best piano in the world at a very low figure. MELLOR & HOENE.

79 Fifth avenue.

Made His Escape.

In our issue of yesterday, mention was made of the arrest of Samuel Brooks, who was charged with cutting David Mansfield, on the Allegheny Suspension bridge a year ago. Yesterday morning the defendant was brought before Squire Sproull, Allegheny for a hearing, and was ordered to be locked up for trial in default of one thousand dollars bail. Before being taken to jail, the prisoner asked permission to get a lot of clothes which he desired to take with him, and as Officer Scott was conducting him to his cell in the lock-up, he made a desperate effort to escape, which proved successful. He had not been recaptured up to last night.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment.

An adjourned meeting of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was held last evening, in the Street Commissioner's office, City Building, Allegheny, Captain H. B. Murphy in the chair. W. T. Atkinson was appointed Secretary.

The following Committee on Organization was then appointed: Samuel Boyd, Co. A; W. T. Atkinson, Co. B; Frank McDowell, Co. C; Robert Graham, Co. D; James M. Dunlap, Co. E; Capt. Boyd, Co. F; Andrew McKnight, Co. G; Samuel McClain, Co. H; B. S. P. McCall, Co. I; Wm. Graham, Co. K.

The committee will meet in the Street Commissioner's office, on the evening of the 21st instant.

Messrs. Tyler, Murphy and Dunlap were appointed a committee to procure a suitable hall in which to meet hereafter. Adjourned to meet on Friday, June 28th, at City Hall.

ALLEGHENY STREETS AND SEWERS.

Meeting of the Committee of Councils Last Night.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. N. H. Voeghly presiding.

Street Commissioner Tyson was authorized to have two box sewers placed on Locust street, Seventh ward.

It was agreed to report adverse to the construction of a lateral sewer on Rebecca street, from School street to the summit of the street.

The petition and remonstrance relative to the construction of a sewer on James street were laid over.

The ordinance for a sewer on Church avenue was taken up, and it was agreed to recommend its passage to Councils.

The ordinance for building the paving avenue was placed on file, as was the remonstrance to the paving of Hamilton street.

The ordinance relative to the tearing up of streets to make water or sewer connections, and requiring the parties to pay for the re-paving at their own expense, was taken up, and it was agreed to recommend its passage.

The remonstrance to the construction of a lateral sewer on the first alley east of Monterey street was taken up, and it was agreed to report an ordinance to Councils for the repeal of the ordinance authorizing the sewer. They also agreed to report an ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Monterey street, from Jackson street to Ackley street.

Some slight changes were ordered to be made in the profile of the grade of Harrison street.

The contractor was directed to proceed at once with the construction of the main sewer on East street.

Adjourned.

THAT INDISCREET JUROR.

He is called Upon to Answer to a Serious Charge—The Court Discharges Him for Want of Jurisdiction.

It will be remembered that mention was made in our columns a few days ago, of a rule being granted on Patrick McGinley, to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for contempt of Court. The rule was granted by Judge Kirkpatrick, of the Common Pleas Court No. 2, on the strength of an affidavit filed by Mr. Daniel F. Negley, alleging that McGinley, who had been a juror in the case of Brown vs. Irwin vs Negley, and which was decided in favor of the latter, came to him at his residence in the Nineteenth ward, and demanded ten dollars for services rendered. The defendant appeared in the Court to answer to the charge yesterday, and admitted the allegations contained in the affidavit of Mr. Negley, in the main, which have already been published. He was represented by Mr. C. B. Smith, Esq., who said the defendant intended no wrong in what he had done, and held that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case.

At the conclusion of the address McGinley was directed to stand up. Judge Ewing said to him, that when the rule was issued there was some doubt as to the Court's jurisdiction. The charge, aside from any question of it being but a crime, punishable by fine or imprisonment, was about as bad morally as anything that could be charged against him. It was utterly infamous. He would not be permitted to ever again act as a juror in that County, and the testimony would be handed to the prosecuting officer of the county. The Judge was sorry that the Court had no jurisdiction to punish, and for the present discharged McGinley, stating to him that he need not be surprised if called upon at another time to answer to a criminal offence.

The official reporter was directed to write out the testimony in full and hand it to the District Attorney to take such action in the matter as he might think proper. It is considered doubtful, however, if anything can be done as the general opinion of the bar is understood to be that there is no crime for which the defendant can be indicted, on account of the demand being made outside of the Court.

It was thought another juror had accompanied McGinley to Negley's home, but this proved to be untrue, as the man who was with him was an outside party.

With your ice cream eat the Macaroons, Cocoanut Drops and Lady Fingers, manufactured by S. S. Marvin & Co. These goods are sold by many of the grocers, and at 91 and 93 Liberty street, at prices which are not extravagant.

It May Seem Strange,

But it is nevertheless true, that you can buy a six stop *Estey Cottage Organ*, as low as $125 to $130 at H. Hamilton & Co.'s, 77 Fifth avenue, over McCallum's carpet store.

HYMENEAL.

A Brilliant Wedding in the Rural Districts—A Large Company and a Very Happy Gathering—Stray Notes of the Interesting Occasion.

An event which has been looked forward to in social circles with the most pleasant anticipations, came off last evening at the residence of Col. Wm. Espey, in Scott township, near West Liberty. The occasion was of an hymeneal character, and the happy principals were the Rev. D. A. Duff and Miss Anna L., one of the younger daughters in the household. The first public announcement of the prospective ceremony was made about a week ago, when the immediate friends of the family were made the recipients of dainty billet-doux, which set forth the time and conveyed a request for the pleasure of the receiver's company. In response to these invitations —and notwithstanding the efforts of Jupiter Pluvius to raise a storm,—the guests began to put in an appearance, early in the evening. They came from the city and surrounding country, and by eight o'clock there were about two hundred persons assembled at the spacious mansion which had been thrown open for their accommodation. The company thus gathered, composed old and young of both sexes, representatives of the ultra-fashionable world, as well as of the conservative element of our best social circles; and all seemed from the outstart to take in the spirit of hearty good cheer which seemed to reign in the household, and rendered the occasion one of genuine fraternal feeling.

It had been the intention—had favoring atmospheric influences been granted—to celebrate the principal services, and the supper, out in the beautiful lawn in front of the mansion, but this desirable arrangement was interfered with by the rain storm, and thus the programme had to be slightly re-arranged, almost at the last moment. However, the grounds and the house were brightly illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and the house was handsomely decorated with flowers, wreaths and twining vines, which gave it a fairy-like appearance and added very materially to the brilliancy of the scene. Happily, too, the house was of ample dimensions, and thus the guests found accommodation inside, and the festivities proceeded without interruption.

The ceremony around which the chief interest centered, had been fixed for half-past eight o'clock, and at that hour those of the company who could gain admittance, assembled in the spacious double parlors, wherein it was to be performed. A space at the head of the front parlor had been reserved for the bridal couple and their attendants, and the remainder was taken up by the pleased spectators,—the immediate relatives having precedence and gathering in the front. Toerge's Band had been engaged to enliven the occasion with their silvery strains, and when all the company had assembled in the parlor, the approach of the bridal couple was heralded by the inspiring notes of them—and the melody of the "Wedding March" was heard, immediately preceded by the bridesmaids, of whom their were four. Miss Mollie Duff and Miss Eva Carnahan led the way, followed by Miss Kettie Gilfillan and Miss Maggie Murray, bearing the rear of the procession. The arrangements in regard to the bridesmaids were somewhat unique. There were present, representing the seasons. All were dressed in tarletan, with heavy white silk trimmings, low-cut white silk bodices, and coral jewelry; but each lady wore flowers in her hair or in her dress trimmings corresponding to the season she represented. Spring, had apple blossoms in her hair, and wreathed in the trimmings of her dress. Miss Gilfillan, as Summer, was plentifully supplied with tea roses. Miss Duff, as Autumn, gave evidence thereto in the Autumn leaves with which her raiment was decorated, and Miss Carnahan, as Winter, exhibited a profusion of sprays of wintergreen. Each of the ladies also carried an exquisitely arranged bouquet, in which the same flowers as her dress trimmings predominated.

The bride was elegantly arrayed in a white silk that glistened like polished silver. It was made with full sleeves, low cut bodice and long train. The overskirt was of the point lace. The bridal veil was very heavy, reaching to the door and trailing well with the dress. The bridal jewelry, orange buds and blossoms in her hair, a white silk, feather-tipped fan, and a bouquet completed the bridal adornments. That portion of the assemblage in whom we have greatest faith as such matters, universally pronounced the bridal raiment as altogether lovely and perfect, a decision, which we feel called upon to endorse. The groom was arrayed in full evening dress, and likewise were the four attendants. These latter appeared not in the old style as groomsmen, but as ushers, in advance, and as attendants to the bride's friends, after the ceremony. They were Mr. Joseph S. Mercer, Capt. McFarland, Mr. Joseph Duff and Mr. Shaw.

The company, however, had hardly time to take in these salient features of the bridal train before the latter proceeded with his part of the programme. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. C. Boyd, who was assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, of the Steubenville Female Seminary, of which institution the bride is a graduate. The ceremony was in accordance with the rules of the U. P. Church, and was brief but very appropriate and impressive—beautiful in word, and as beautiful in the manner in which it was conducted. After the words had been spoken which united the fortunes of the twain, they were surrounded by their friends, and for half an hour congratulations, of which they were the recipients, were as felicitous as they evidently were hearty and sincere.

The ceremony being thus happily consummated the company broke ranks and spent a brief season in promenading, in fraternal interchange, and in taking a look at the presents—the ladies particularly showing great interest in this direction. There was a curiosity however, that was abundantly pardonable, for the presents were not only numerous, but very elegant. Among them was an elegant gold watch and chain, a gift of the bride's parents. A heavy chased silver ice pitcher from the groom. A silver fruit strewn from S. W. Day and Geo. H. Garber; silver butter plate from "D.;" silver dish from Alex. M. Hamilton; glass tol'ed set from Mr. and Mrs. J. M Moffat; handsome silver and glass pickle stand, from Mr. and Mrs. Pani; silver cake basket, from Joseph S. Sherriff; silver butter dish, from Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hughey; bronze clock, from Mr. and Mrs. James Milholland; silver spoon-holder, from Miss Maggie Hunter; silver spoon holders, from Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Miller; silver syrup pitcher and card basket, from Miss Maggie Murray; handsome jewelry case, from Miss Loretta Gilfillin; silver bouquet holder, from Millie E. Ruth; silver card receiver, from Miss Eva Carnahan; silver napkin rings, from Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McDonough; also silver knives, pickle stand, hanging card basket, pin cushion, catch-all, and other handsome and useful articles, the friends whose names did not accompany them.

The collection was the more valuable and appropriate from the fact that there were scarcely two articles of the same kind. It could not have been arranged better if the friends had previously agreed upon the gifts.

About ten o'clock there was a pleasant interruption in the general current of promenading and conversation by a call to supper. The tables had been built out in the open grounds, but the rain rendered them useless, so the dining room was substituted and answered all purposes. The gastronomic display was sufficient to tempt the appetite of an epicure, and the supper seemed to be a feature which was heartily enjoyed. After these exercises around the festal board, the company freely mingled again and the current of social intercourse flowed on again. The pleasure of the occasion at this time was doubly enhanced by the music from the two bands in attendance—Toerge's furnishing the music inside the house and the West Liberty brass band making melodious echoes outside. It was during these afternoon hours that all formality was thrown off, friends heartily fraternized with friends and an opportunity was given for all to see who were there. The scribe at this time observed among the guest many from the cities and the surrounding neighborhood. Among these were Rev. J. S. Sands, of Pittsburgh, Rev. Dr. A. M. Reid and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan, of Sheridan Station, Panhandle road; Mr. John Hall, Mr. John Smith, Wm. McDill, Mr. and Mrs. Duff and Mrs. MacConnell, all of Allegheny, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, W. Wilson, Will Kirkpatrick, the Misses Hughes, Miss McFarland, and others, of Pittsburgh. Mr. A. Espy and lady, Mr. Higbee and lady, Mr. Paul and lady, Mr. Joseph Hughey and lady, Mr. Frank Steel and sister, Mr. J. B. McDonough and lady, Mr. James Milholland and lady, Mr. J. M. Moffat and lady, Miss Carnahan, Miss Loretta Gilfillan, Miss Maggie Hunter, Miss Maggie Murray, the Misses Miller, Miss Lizzie Espey, a sister of the bride, and others whose names have escaped memory.

It was a thoroughly social company, and the evening passed with the usual conversation and promenading, as happily and noiselessly as time always passes when "only friends on flowers," are with it.

After half-past twelve o'clock there was an interruption and a general break up, occasioned by the departure of the bridal pair, who took carriage for the city with the intention of starting on the wedding tour in the train which left at two o'clock. They go from here to Philadelphia, and will make the round of New York, Boston, Washington, &c., before returning home.

The young couple who have thus so auspiciously commenced the journey of the years together, are worthy of the good wishes so profusely bestowed upon them by all their friends. The bride is a lady of culture, intellect and amiable disposition, whose natural and cultured graces have won her the esteem and love of all who know her well. The groom is one of the younger members of the medical profession in the U. P. Church, who gives promise of high excellence in maturer years. He is at present in charge of the U. P. congregation at Stewart's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a few miles from Pittsburgh, and here the young couple will settle after the honeymoon is over. Not only those who were present at their wedding last evening, but all who know the worthy pair, will unite in the wish that Dame Fortune will favor them with her brightest smiles, and that the future of their lives may be one shaded by the smallest possible number of life's sorrows, and hallowed and brightened by the very largest possible measure of peace, prosperity, and joy.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The fullest measure of success should attend the "Jack and Jill" pantomime troupe now performing at this theatre. It is emi nently worthy of patronage, and will more than repay a visit. The combination comprises some of the most popular artists in the country.

"SMOKY ISLAND."

Points Submitted—The Argument Concluded—The Jury to be Charged this Morning.

At the opening of the Common Pleas Court No. 2, in Judge White's branch yesterday morning, the argument on the various points submitted, upon which the Court was asked to charge the jury, was continued. Following this, the case was argued before the jury, which took up the entire day. The points submitted were as follows:

PLAINTIFF'S POINTS.

1. That if the jury believe under the evidence, that the territory embraced in the writ subject to the disclaimer filed for record by the plaintiffs, is co-extensive with the territory of Kilbuck, or Smoky Island, as it once existed, then it was competent for the Legislature to grant a valid title thereto, upon such terms of payment as the Legislature might choose to prescribe, and that the act of 1873 does, if the jury find as above stated, confer a valid title upon the plaintiffs, as against the City of Allegheny.

2. That the averment in the act of 1873, that the territory described in the patent and writ is co-extensive with the entire territory of Smoky or Kilbuck Island, constitutes *prima facie* evidence of such coincidence, and should be so regarded by the jury; and in passing upon the question of the existence and extent of the Island in question, the jury may consider, in connection with the averment of the act of 1873 the old plans and maps in evidence, and the testimony of the several witnesses; that the application, appraisement and survey for Nelson in 1828 and 1829 are legitimate subjects for the consideration of the jury, whether that portion of the land in dispute was the Island or not.

3. That the title of various out-lot owners opposite the territory in dispute extended to and was bounded by the north line of Bank Lane, as depicted upon the plan of the reserved tract.

4. If the Court refuses to charge as requested in the third point, then the Court is requested to charge that it is the function of the jury to find under the evidence where the south line of Bank Lane ran, and that, in so finding, they may regard the fact that said Bank Lane had a fixed and definite width at other points, east and west of the place in dispute and the further fact that in maps and plans made and adopted by the city and in evidence, a definite and fixed width is given to Bank Lane or South avenue, as evidence tending to show that Bank Lane did not extend indefinitely to low water line.

5. That the act of 1858, establishing high and low water lines, was not intended to affect private titles, nor did it avail to disable the Commonwealth from making a valid grant of territory formerly occupied by the island, and lying south of the low water line, as it existed at the time the reserved tract was laid out and sold.

6. That the plaintiffs have made out a *prima facie* case, and the burden has been shown by the defendants to prevent a recovery, and the verdict for the jury should be for the plaintiffs.

DEFENDANT'S POINTS.

1. That Bank Lane from out-lot No. 32 westward, as laid down in the original plan of the town of Allegheny and its out-lots, was a street of public landing of indefinite width to the low water mark of the Allegheny river, or Ohio, wherever the low water mark might be.

2. That the application of Henry Kilbuck, made by the said Henry Kilbuck, to Smoky Island, and the valuation thereof then made, were ineffectual to vest the title in Kilbuck, the alleged grantee, and Peter Barker, because of the failure of Kilbuck to pay the Commonwealth any portion of the valuation, or to procure a warrant of survey, or otherwise comply with the requirements of the act of January 27th, 1786; and if Kilbuck, the alleged grantee under him, had any inchoate, or possessory title to the island, the same was extinguished when the soil of the island was swept away by the flood of 1832, and the flood which occurred about ten years thereafter.

3. That the low water line, as fixed by the Commissioners under the act of April 16th, 1858, and approved by the final order of this District Court of Allegheny county of June 21, 1861, and thenceforth became the southern boundary line of Bank Lane, now South avenue.

4. That the act of April 18, 1873, and the patent issued under the same, did not invest the patentees with title to any land lying inside of the Commissioner's low water line, and the plaintiffs cannot recover any portion of such land.

5. That in laying out the reserved tract, and disposing of the lots according to the plan, the Commonwealth acted as an ordinary individual and not as a sovereign; and the purchasers of the lots from the State acquired the free and unfettered right of using Bank Lane as a river landing of highway, to and from the rivers; and the State cannot grant any valid patent to cut off the said Bank Lane from the Allegheny from the Allegheny or Ohio river.

6. That the patent issued April 29, 1873, is inoperative to grant any land lying outside of the Commissioners' low water line, and within the bed of the river as fixed by the Commissioners' report, and approved by the final order of the District Court, pursuant to an act of April 16, 1858.

7. That the act of the 3rd of Assembly of April 28, 1872, to wit:—the granting of a large tract of main land or river shore in the city of Allegheny, is not clearly expressed in the title of the act, viz.: "An act to perfect the title to Kilbuck Island," &c., and therefore said act contravened the second constitutional amendment of 1864, and is null and void.

8. That, upon the whole evidence in the case, the verdict must be for defendants.

The Court will deliver the charge to the jury this morning, when the case will be submitted.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

John Levi, bankrupt, Luzerne county, filed a petition for final discharge. Usual order made for final hearing.

O. F. Sheldon & Co., Crawford county. Assignee directed to give bond in $10,000.

R. J. Davis, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Report of sale of certain real estate by assignee was confirmed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

John H. Bishop, Robert Hamilton, et al., vs. the steamboat Juniata, suit for wages. Decrees were entered in default of an answer.

August Schwarm, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. The usual order to show cause was issued, returnable July 2d prox.

D. C. Oyster, assignee of the Philadelphia & Toby Creek Coal & Oil Co., bankrupt, vs. Abel Gresh et al.; in equity. The Court granted a decree in favor of the complainant.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

The case of J. K. Moorhead et al. vs. the City of Allegheny et al., is still on trial before Judge Ewing.

Judge Ewing was engaged yesterday in hearing the argument list.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Stowe.)

Henry Channon pleaded *nolle contendere* to a charge of assault and battery preferred by Louisa Bock.

Eli Delaware plead guilty to larceny, charged by John McKnulty.

John Walker was convicted of burglary, in the house of A. K. Joy.

Daniel Bergan was convicted of fornication and bastardy, charged by Margaret Cruse.

Michael Gallagher pleaded guilty of larceny, charged by John Wilhelm, Jr.

Chas. Hubbard pleaded *nolle contendere* to false pretenses charged by S. F. Roberts.

Matthew Lafferty is on trial on a charge of larceny, preferred by a man named Wagner.

The jury, in the case of Anthony Gallagher, charged with the larceny of coal from Felix Negley's yards, in Robinson township, being unable to agree, was discharged.

Jane Kennedy is on trial on a charge of larceny.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Frank Hart,	Wm. Johnston,
J. J. McGuire,	R. McCobray,
R. H. Emerson,	John Enders,
Mary Wilson,	John Coine et al.,
John Stewart et al.,	Charles Hemers,
Chas. Jones, et al.,	John Loftis,
Martin McAnally,	Hugh Savage et al.,
Adam Hoehle,	Charles Beerkemper,
Pat. Leonard,	John Hays,
Geo. Heigling,	James Melone.
Jno. Boyd.	

A BIG SUIT.

District Attorney Reed Brings Action for a Large Claim.

Suit was entered in the United States District Court yesterday by District Attorney Reed, against the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, at the instance of of Collector G. P. Davis, of the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania, at Erie. The action is brought to recover internal revenue taxes which, it is alleged, remain unpaid, and notice has been sent to David McCargo, Esq., receiver of the road.

The claims are as follows:

Tax	$100,505 88
Interest at per cent. per month	92,808 55
Specific penalty under Sec. 122, act of July 13, 1894, amended.	8,060 00
Assessable penalty fifty per cent	50,253 44
Total	$251,568 87

A summons was issued.

Fair and Festival.

The Ladies' Mite Missionary Sewing Society of the U. P. Church, Temperanceville, will hold a Fair, Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival in the United Presbyterian church of Temperanceville, this week, Thursday and Friday evenings, the 18th and 19th. Proceeds for the benefit of the church. All are invited to be present. Doors open at seven o'clock. Admission ten cents. Persons from Mansfield and other places can return on the 11 o'clock train each evening.

An Excellent Workman.

Mr. Samuel Wood, Jr., whose establishment is at the corner of Penn avenue and Ninth street, is a skilled workman in every branch of the carpentry and is very moderate in his charges. Special attention given to repairing and remodeling.

Just Think of It.

You can buy a six stop *Estey Cottage Organ*, (not some inferior instrument made to take the place) but a genuine *Estey Cottage Organ* for $125 to $130 at H. Hamilton's, 77 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Samuel Wood, Jr.,

CARPENTER,

Penn avenue and Ninth street,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Making a Specialty.

BALL TOSSING.

A Very Interesting Game at Union Park Yesterday Afternoon Between the Xanthas and Washingtons—Game to be Played To-day.

The match game of base ball announced for yesterday afternoon at Union Park, between the Xanthas, of Allegheny, and the Washington club, of Washington, D. C., commenced but was not finished owing to the heavy rain which set in shortly before five o'clock. However, six innings were played and they were so well contested on both sides as to make the game interesting and exciting. Being the first match of the season in this city in which well-known players participated, it attracted a very large crowd and the result of the partial game proved the source of considerable speculation as to what the finale would have been had the entire nine innings been played. The Washington club, which is of recent origin, only started out last Tuesday on a professional tour, but the members of it are sun burnt and tough looking enough to lead one to believe, were it not the commencement of the season, that they were just returning from a professional tour. Their brownish complexion is probably the result of considerable preliminary practice at home, previous to their starring trip. In weight and age they will average more than the Xanthas. Daley, the pitcher of the club, is its smallest member and best player. He is very quick and active, and has a thorough knowledge of the game. The Washingtons were dressed in white suits and dark brown stockings, and the Xanthas in white suits, with blue ribbed stockings, blue belts and the letter "X" on their bosoms.

The game was called at twenty minutes of four o'clock with the Xanthas at the bat. Sullivan went out on a foul and Jackson struck to first base. Douthett went out on three strikes and Hogan was caught out on a fly leaving Jackson at first base, from which he tried very hard to get away but couldn't. This was a whitewash for the Xanthas. The Washingtons then went to the bat and Brady was put out on a foul. Mason made a first base hit followed by Allison, who did the same, and forced Mason to second base where he was put out. Parks and Witherow by good strikes made bases, and enabled Allison to score. Olean hits by Daley and Lawrie brought Parks and Witherow both home. The inning was ended by Doscher being put out on first base, leaving Lawrie on second and Daley scoring.

The conclusion of the first inning, which showed four scores for one nine and none for the other, had rather a squally look for the Xanthas but it enabled them to get over their trepidation and to judge of the metal of which their opponents were made. So vigorously was the second inning played by both clubs that neither succeeded in securing any and a whitewash was marked down for both sides. Lane and Fuller, of the Xanthas, knocked high balls to second base and were caught out. Guise waited a good while for a ball to suit him but he finally got one and with a tremendous hit sent it high in air and over the left field fence, taking one base on it. Ross next hit to first and Guise took third. On a ball struck by Curry, Ross was put out on second, and with him the side went out, having scored a blank. The nines changing places, the Washingtons went to the bat, McCloskey on first base. Brady on a magnificent high ball to center field made the first two base hit of the game, but he remained on second base, for Mason a minute or two after was put out on first.

In the third inning the Xanthas scored three and the Washington's four, but in the succeeding innings neither club made any. In the second inning the Washington was altogether in the hands of Lane, the Xanthas, who put the opposing nine out by taking three high balls knocked to him in succession. The sixth inning had been played but a few minutes when the Xanthas scored two, when the rain commenced and the players sought shelter. In a few minutes the falling moisture ceased and the game being resumed the inning was ended by the Washingtons making one score. The Xanthas then went to the bat again, and had one one man out and two on bases when the rain recommenced with a vengeance, and as there was no indications of its speedy end Umpire Swan on the umpire declared the contest terminated, the score standing nine for the Washingtons and five for the Xanthas. Had all the innings been played it is not unlikely that there would have been a different result, for the Washington home club played together for the first time yesterday, and did very well. They will make a good record before the Summer is over. For a professional nine, the Washington is not a good one by any means, as we have seen, but then it is to be recollected that it has not been long in the field, and as it is composed of good material it may in time make a fine club. Even as it is, and felt ere the season is ended. Yesterday's game was a very good one, and we hope to see many more like it. The summary is as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Washingtons	0	0	4	0	0	5	—9
Xanthas	0	0	3	0	0	2	—5

Mr. D. W. Bruce acted as scorer for the Washingtons and Mr. W. A. Drane for the Xanthas.

To-day the Washingtons play the Neshannocks, of New Castle, and to-morrow the Athletics, of Mansfield, Ohio. The result of the former game will be looked for with interest, because of the approaching match between the Neshannocks and Xanthas, and by it the latter will be enabled to form a fair estimate of the probability of success. On Monday the Neshannocks played the club of Washington, Pa., and defeated it by a score of 26 to 13, and yesterday they defeated the Wheeling club by a score of 19 to 7. In the game of Tuesday the score was altogether too high to indicate remarkably good playing on either side. The contest at Union Park yesterday was a pitcher's battle.

The Braddock's Field club and the Independent, of Sewickley, will play at the latter place this afternoon.

THE PRIZE FIGHTERS.

Excitement Yesterday in Pugilistic Circles—Allen and Rooke Fail to Meet —A Result by no Means Unexpected— Ben Hogan will be Happy to Accommodate Allen.

So far as heard from yesterday the prize fight between Tom. Allen and Geo. Rooke failed to take place, and it is awful to contemplate the amount of talk that will be indulged in by the friends of the respective pugilists for the next three or four weeks as to which one of them is responsible for the lamentably small ending of this much noised affair. The writer does not profess to be well posted in the history of the prize ring, but he knows that the affair ought to have been much more frequent than fights, and that exponents of the art would sooner limit endeavor at each other through the columns of the newspaper than stand face to face within the ropes.

The second yesterday morning that a large crowd was waiting at the Union Depot for a train to Collier's station, where the fight was expected to take place. About three o'clock the express train from the Pan Handle road was beset by a hundred or more roughs, who insisted upon being admitted without tickets. The railroad officials refused to sell any more tickets to Collier's station, and all who paid for a passage had to purchase tickets to Steubenville, but they were not many. Which train was ready to leave it was backed up into the depot yard a considerable distance, and came down at a rattling pace in order to get away without the unwelcome mob, but the latter were satisfied that the fight was to take place at Collier's station and they were determined to be there, so every one of them made a desperate effort and all succeeded in getting on the train, notwithstanding the rate at which it was running. They reached their destination and waited until they got tired. Neither Allen or Rooke appeared, and they concluded they had been made a mistake. Therefore they took possession of freight train No. 17, about noon, on its way to this city, in order to get back. They were ordered off by the conductor Wade attempted to oust them, but he could not do it. One of the fellows drew a revolver on him, but it was quickly returned to its place when the conductor drew his also and made a motion as though he was going to shoot. Seeing this the roughs closed down on the conductor closed and locked the door of the car, and then telegraphed to the railroad officials to have a detail of police at the south Side station to capture them upon the arrival of the train. Officers Cook and Catin, at the head of a posse of officers ,started out on an engine to meet that train, but it was discovered when west of Temperanceville some distance the men in the car had broken the door and all jumped out. This was a very daring feat, when it is remembered that the train was running at a very rapid rate for the express purpose of preventing them from escaping. Whether any were injured by the jump Mayor McCarthy has promised these "bummers" a term in Claremont, and they know full well that if they did not by some hook or crook get off the train they would receive a full measure of justice for interfering with the rights of a corporation. For that is he Mayor.

About seven o'clock yesterday morning Allen's friends bought tickets for Smith's Ferry, and information received several hours later from Liverpool, Ohio, was to the effect that they had alighted before reaching that place and taken the road over the country to Mill Creek. Neither Allen or Rooke appeared at Collier's station, and the persons who were in search found much trouble and danger, and saw nothing. It is doubtful whether Rooke was within four hundred miles of Pittsburgh yesterday, and if a ring was pitched at all it was pre the enlargement of the foundry was pre the enlargement of the foundry was pitched somewhere in Maryland. The fight 84. Most of the wheels cast are 33 inches between Edwards and Collyer fought, and for the purpose of affording Allen the opportunity of entering it in accordance with the agreement, and thereby getting a chance to make a fight.

The coolest and freshest news of a prize fighting nature is that Ben. Hogan will fight Allen if Rooke does not. Benjamin says that he will meet Thomas any time this afternoon between two and four o'clock, notwithstanding it is Friday and fight him for fun. Ben. is a funny fellow. It is pretty safe to say that this mooted contest will not take place either to-day, to-morrow, next day or any other day. Ben. likes to aggravate Allen, so tickle his auricular organs with a straw as it were.

Fair and Strawberry Festival.

For the benefit of the English Lutheran church, Allegheny, will be held this evening in the store room occupied by James Caldwell, on Federal street, where a great many fancy and useful articles are for sale at reasonable prices. If you wish to spend a pleasant evening, and help a good cause go and get the worth of your money.

Samuel Wood, Jr.,

CARPENTER,

Penn avenue and Ninth street,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Making a Specialty.

THE RAILROAD CAR INTEREST.

The Harrisburg Car Works.

The extent of business transacted in providing the means of railroad transportation in this country is enormous. How enormous, it would take a long compilation of figures and much labor in statement and understanding to fully realize. There are over two thousand railroads in operation in the United States. Of these it is said the Pennsylvania railroad owns more than six-teen thousand cars, including all kinds; other roads have between nine and ten thousand, and quite a number as many as five or six thousand. These have to be frequently renewed, for a car seldom lasts more than nine years on an average. New roads, also, are coming into operation at the rate of over two thousand miles a year, all requiring complete new outfits. Cars cost from $600, which will buy a platform car, up to $20,000, which is the cost of one of those gorgeous traveling hotels called "Palace cars." Probably the most extensive car manufactory in the United States is that which is located in Harrisburg.

The Harrisburg car manufacturing company was organized in 1853, and originally had for its stockholders Messrs. David Fleming, Wm. Colder, Jacob Haldeman, Sr., Elias E. Kinzer, Thomas H. Wilson, W. T. Hildrup, A. O. Hostler, William F. Murray and Isaac G. M'Kinley. It started with a capital stock of $25,000, and with facilities to manufacture nine cars a week. The company then owned two and a half acres of ground, whereon its present works are located. When purchased, the site consisted of a truck garden, and the surroundings gave very little promise of the busy population now inhabiting that portion of Harrisburg. The car shops were backed up into the mountain, and the ground was a gradual rise from the present site. The first floor is devoted exclusively to office purposes, and is divided into four compartments by massive walnut railings. The upper story is divided in four apartments, two for the Directors' meeting-rooms; one for drafting, and one for the general purposes. The entire building is handsomely furnished, and is a model of comfort and convenience. The office is supplied with a fire proof containing an inside fire-brick wall nine inches thick, and an outside wall of ordinary brick of the same dimensions, the two separated by a three-inch air space. The inside measurement is nine and a half feet by seven and a half. The vaults are two in number, one on the first floor and the other on the second. The fire-proof is constructed on such a basis that the contents of the vaults are entirely safe from conflagration, even if the office should be consumed by fire, as the heat would not be of sufficient intensity to penetrate the two formidable walls with any show of effecting damage.

The shop is a two-story brick warehouse 26x40 feet (slate roof), in which carsprings, brasses and other light material used in the manufacture of cares are stored.

No. 3. The blacksmith shop is one story in height, has a slate roof and is 45 feet wide and 201 long. In it are forty-six forges, the necessary blast for which is furnished by a large Dempbel fan with capacity of 3,000 cubic feet per minute. The shop employs one hundred and twenty-five men.

No. 4. The machine shop is a two-story brick building, (slate roof) 61x120 feet. On the first floor is the following machinery: Hydraulic wheel press (150 tons pressure,) four thirty inch axle lathes (three fourteen feet long and one sixteen,) two wheel boring machines, one punching shears, one twenty-six inch lathe sixteen feet long and capable of swinging twenty inches, one horizontal planer, one thirty-five inch lathe twenty feet long, one thirty-two inch lathe twenty feet long, one thirty-six inch lathe sixteen feet long, one twenty-five inch lathe twelve feet long, one twenty-five inch lathe fourteen feet long, one twenty inch lathe twelve feet long, one twenty inch lathe eight feet long, one planer sixty by seventy-two inches by thirty-six feet long, one planer twenty-eight